THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 112 PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1866. DOULLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE MADAME JUMEL WILL CASE.

The Motion for a Postponement of Trial—Concluding Argument of Counsel—Nature of the Defense—Career and Pedigree of Madame Jumel—Eloquent Speeches and Scathing Sarcasm—Decision of the Motion Reserved.

Supreme Court—Chambers, before Judge Barnard, May 9.—Nelson Chase et al. vs. J. Howard Smith et al.—The court room was crowded to suffocation this morning to hear the argument of counsel for plaintiffs, who opposed the motion made for a postponement of the trial of this case.

Yesterday Messrs A. F. Smith, E. R. Stoughton, and ex-Surrogate Bradford, for the defendants, argued in favor of the motion to postpone, and 1 o'clock to-day was set down by the Court as the hour at which counsel for plaintiffs should reply.

Judge Gray, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, occupied a seat on the bench with Judge Barnard.

ARGUMENT OF EX-JUDGE PIERREPONT.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont opened the argument, in opposition to the motion for a postponement. He commenced by alluding to the manifest wrong which would result to his clients by the putting off of the trial until October. The case was a very important one, as it involves the validity of a will which left property worth over one million of dollars. This will was alleged to have been made by Madame Jumel, last wife of the celebrated Aaron Burr, who died in this city in July last, aged ninety years. Long before the death of this lady, her daughter was married to Mr. Nelson Chase, who, after her marriage, went to live with her, and continued to live with her for thirty-four years, devoting his whole time and energies to the management of her affairs. When Madame Jumel arrived in the city from Providence she was a fascinating young girl, and, putting up at a boarding-house, met with Mr. Stephen Jumel, a wealthy Frenchman. They loved too truly, but not too well, and a child was born, after which they married. This child Mr. Chase subsequently married, although she was not born in lawful wedlock. This act was nothing very strange or new among respectable people. Counsel here narrated several cases among the British aristocracy where marriages of this character took place, the facts of birth and parentage being fully known to the parties themselves. After characterizing in strong, deprecatory language the attempts made to cast contumely upon Mr. Chase, the learned counsel went on to recite the history of the case since it came into court, and the repeated attempts which had been made to bring it to trial.

He contended that no just reason was given for a further postponement of the trial. The principal objection put forward by the defense why the case should not succeed was that Mrs. Lydia Hull, a material witness, could not be present before the 15th of May. His Honor would scarcely have time to decide the motion before that date. The other side had undertaken to argue upon the merits of the case. When the evidence was all in it would be shown that they had no merits. Let the merits be shown before twelve intelligent men and a judge. They (the plaintiffs) said that J. Howard Smith procured this will by fraudulent. If it were true that unjust assaults had been made upon the character of J. Howard Smith, why were they so anxious for a postponement? Would it not be better to have the cloud cleared up at once? Judge Pierrepont here went on in an eloquent argument to dilate upon the questions at issue in the case, and concluded with an earnest appeal to the Court to refuse the motion made by the defendants.

ARGUMENT OF MR. CHARLES O'CONOR.

Mr. O'Conor followed in opposition to the motion. He stated that his object in presenting the considerations which he supposed bore on the case would be to dissect and separate what was irrelevant and immaterial from what he considered was relevant and calculated to lead the mind to a fair consideration of the question, and to exclude from view, as far as might be possible everything which was foreign to such fair consideration. When the issues were settled, the defendants sought and obtained a postponement for one month, and they obtained in that order a privilege that the case should be called at the next term. The March term was thereby passed over. The case was entitled, by the terms of the order, to be number one on the April calendar. Without dwelling upon what occurred at the commencement of that term, he would say that the cause was reached in course upon the April calendar, and that so conscious were the defendants that they had no right to move this case off upon the common affidavit that they resorted to a special affidavit and set forth the precise and particular reason why they required the case to be further postponed. They then stated their reasons, which were these:—That although there was no difficulty in witnesses, as they were all about New York, to meet what had been called the pain issue as to the validity of the will on the question of pedigree, a new light had broken upon them, and they needed the testimony of Mrs. Hull. They then obtained on that motion, and without further looking at the matter, a postponement to the month of May, and that now, when the month of May was reached, they renewed their motion. In addition to the desire to have Mrs. Hull, the defendant tendered, through the affidavit of a Mr. Devine, one of the law agents employed on behalf of the defendants, another line of evidence to the same point, to wit, the pedigree of the Joneses, and that they also desired to have the testimony which might possibly be elicited by a rummaging search through ecclesiastical and other minutes, or records existing partly, perhaps, in Boston, partly in Nova Scotia, and partly in Great Britain. The question of whether, upon a common affidavit, the cause might be moved on from one term to another, was disposed of in two ways:—First, the defendant, presented no such cases, but they presented a case on which they relied and invited the judgment of the court to the question whether for such a reason, and for such a purpose, a delay ought to take place; secondly, they had two months' delay since this case might have been tried; therefore, all that had nothing to do with this case. There were two modes of presenting this motion on its merits, one of which was, to make the case short and simple, if there be such a witness in expectancy as Mrs. Hull, and such investigations as Mr. Devine spoke of in Massachusetts, in Nova Scotia, and Great Britain, and they might then have rested upon their simple affidavit of merits. But they were not satisfied with that. That would have raised questions of a purely and simply legal and practical nature, and which might have been discussed without any display of heat or feeling by counsel upon both sides. One of the counsel for the defendants saw fit to make an affidavit in order to excite a prejudice upon the part of the Court against the plaintiff, Mr. Chase, as a speculating attorney who had gone about without a copper in his pocket, as the affidavit stated, and induced somebody who had a title to this million of dollars of property to give it all to him upon the chance that he might, in the course of litigation, recover it, and might then be able to give defendants $40,000. That was inserted for the purpose of exciting a prejudice against Mr. Chase, and to afford counsel the opportunity of denouncing him as a speculator. Mrs. Jumel was, according to the proofs of the defendants, a very poor girl—a carrier of fruit about the streets of Providence to sell for a sixpence to sustain nature—who found her way to the city of New York radiant with the beauty for which the young women of England are so distinguished. She caught the admiration of a French merchant in this city, who was a very little older than herself, and in the beginning of this century she became his wife, and she lived with him intact, without impeachment of her honor in any respect, without a suspicion of her purity or chastity, until he passed to the other world, and thenceforward, for a period of sixty years, she maintained a reputation which had not been attempted to be impeached for perfect purity and chastity. In the commencement of her union with Mr. Jumel there was found in her house a little girl, her niece, an adopted daughter, whom she (Mrs. Jumel) cherished, took her to France, educated her, brought her to this country, sustained her, married her to a respectable young lawyer, and took care of her and the lawyer until, in God's good time, when she had reached some forty years of age, the adopted daughter passed to the other world intact and unstained, and always protected and cherished as a child. She took into her house two little bits of children of this daughter (she called them her grandchildren); she kept them with her; cherished them and treated them with affection down to within some few years before her death, when she passed into the condition which was to be made a question in this case, when the plaintiffs say she was insane and the defendants say she was not, but she was at least eighty years of age. In the year 1851 this lady, under the direction of a respectable counsellor, made a will, in which she gave three thousand or four thousand dollars to charities, and when she gave, as defendants' counsel say, only five hundred dollars a year as an annuity, while she gave all the rest that she had on earth between those two children. It was true that she put a clause in that will as to a part of that property, in case the person to whom it was given should die and leave no issue, that in that event, and at that time, it might be divided between three or four charities. Defendants' counsel had produced an affidavit to show that the property was of no great value at that time. If it was any more valuable now it was because it had grown larger in the estimation of the community. She was then sane and sound, which could not be denied. In the will executed by Madame Jumel she made small provisions for all the children of her sister, Mrs. Jones, calling her her sisters, Mrs Jones she then having been a year or two dead. What was to be found when Madame Jumel arrived at the age of ninety years when her estate had become by appreciation of the same property, worth a million of dollars? What will was it found she made, according to the allegation of defendants' counsel, under the advice of her minister? She gave nothing to the son of her adopted daughter—didn't notice him at all. What provision did she make for the children of her adopted daughter? Counsel for the defense said that she gave as much to Mr. Chase as before—$500 a year. Mr. Chase never wanted more than $500, and would be willing to take less, and he didn't consider that he, personally, had any direct claim on the bounty of this lady, and she need not have given him a stiver. But what provision did she make for this daughter, who had never offended her? Why, she gave her the income of $10,000 a year during her life to support herself and her French husband, who was induced to marry her as a rich heiress, if he was not a man of fortune himself, and this little daughter of hers just a poor $700 a year, enough to keep one person in food if some one would be charitable enough to give him clothes. What was done with the rest? She gave to the Rev. John Howard Smith $5000, and to certain other institutions $5000 each, until she got down towards the end, where she thought $1000 would be enough, and when she came to the American Bible Society, a charity of them all that needed the greatest amount of money for its various necessities, she thought she had already given enough, and she gave $500 to that. This sum of $5000 to these several charities would not be very bad, but there was a tail to this will in which she stated that the rest, residue and remainder of the proceeds of the sales of her real estate should be divided among the several societies to whom the foregoing payments were directed to be made, and in the shares and proportions which should be proportionate to the payments therein before mentioned, and directed to be made to them respectively. Any one looking at that will could see that Nelson Chase or his daughter could get nothing under the residuary clause. Under no circumstance were they to have any more than the income of the sum of $10,000, and, perhaps, the capital might go to the heirs of Mrs. Perry, her daughter, in case she should leave issue. The minister, John Howard Smith, plainly came in, on his five thousand dollars, for between $60,000 and $120,000; but when nobody could tell. What was this speculation of Mr. Chase's? He said, upon oath, "when I went to the heirs of Madame Jumel I said to them:—'This proceeding is contrary to equity and justice and to the intentions of Madame Jumel, and you know that Madame Jumel means to give each of you some handsome, moderate provision. You know that she intended, and ought to have intended the rest of her property for my family, for the children of your sister.'" What would a speculator do, standing in their place? Why did Mr. Chase do? Said he:—"Let us make such an arrangement as will conform to the intentions of Madame Jumel during her life, as near as we can well come to them, and such an arrangement as is practicable and precisely as Madame Jumel ought to have done if in the possession of her senses, and under the advice, guidance, and direction of able and learned counsel." What was that arrangement? It was to give each of them a handsome legacy, that would be sufficient to meet their expectations and to give to rest the direction it ought to take. Counsel found no fault with Augustus F. Smith. It was creditable for a man to fight for his client. He (Mr O'Conor) had nothing to say against the counsel for the defendants. They were gentlemen and always behaved as gentlemen to him, and he never desired to do anything but what was kind and courteous to them, and he hoped that would end the matter of personalities between counsel. It was stated by counsel that Mr. Chase was guilty of an attempt to cast odium upon the memory of Madame Jumel by proving that she had in her lifetime an illegitimate child.

Mr. Stoughton.—We have not suggested that she had.

Mr. O'Conor said that the interrogatories all pointed to proving, and they had proven as far as the testimony of some old witnesses speaking from hearsay went—the defendants had proved in this infamous document which came from Rhode Island, that Phœbe Bowen, the mother of the two sirs, and Betsy Bowen, the daughter, who turned up here to be Madame Jumel, and her sister, whoever that sister was, were women of the loosest character and of the worst and most scandalous associations, and the defendants attempted to prove, and did furnish some evidence, that Madame Jumel had secretly a boy in her custody down there, which boy the defendants would insinuate was some boy of hers gotten at some period when she ought not to have had a boy.

Mr. Smith.—We never made any insinuation that Wiham Balleu was her child. We know he was not.

Mr. O'Conor said that if she had not a child it would only show that she was was not very fruitful, because, according to the evidence of the defendants, she put herself in the way of having children as effectually as any woman ever did. It was honorable to have a child, but infamous to be a prostitute. But as to the charge that Mr. Chase attempted to throw odium upon this lady, it would be found by looking at the examination of Mr. Chase that the intention was to throw dirt upon the whole family. All the world was inclined to look upon Aaron Burr as the perfection of wickedness, a sort of incarnation of all that was evil; and because Mr. Burr had something to do with this family the defendants wanted to examine into the pedigree of Nelson Chase, with a view of proving a common story that has been in circulation not only about Mr Chase, but about half the people in the country, who were alive when Aaron Burr was in existence; but it turned out, to their astonishment, that Mr. Chase never had any knowledge whatever of Aaron Burr until after he married Miss Jumel. The defendants wanted to know the pedigree of Mrs. Chase, and thus they interrogated Mr. Chase. He (Mr. Chase) had no desire to bring before the world, as far as he could avoid it, anything that might reflect upon the mother of his children or his wife. He stated, when the question was directly put to him, that according to what was properly called information, she was the daughter of Mrs. Jones, and she, herself, the wife of his bosom, his companion for thirteen long years, and whom he followed to the grave, never said anything to him but that she was the daughter of Mrs. Jones; and here the matter might rest. There was no seeking to push it—to prove that she was the daughter of Madame Jumel. But they go on, and ask him what reason, if any, he had for thinking that she might be the daughter of Madame Jumel; and he was obliged to answer that he had been informed so. They were not satisfied with that, but they wanted to know by whom, and he said by Madame Jumel herself. Was there any justice in saying that Mr. Chase dragged this thing before the world? He did did drag it before the world when the defendants dragged him to the stand. So much for the base imputation that Mr Chase dragged into Court any private scandal affecting his family which he could avoid bringing before the Court. Defendants' counsel brought into the case the family Bible of the Jones', kept by William Jones in his lifetime, in which was recorded the marriage of himself to his wife in the year 1804 in the right place, and there was to be found William Jones, the husband, and Maria Jones, the wife, and by somebody lines were drawn over the name of Jones and his wife, and hence some horrible suspicion that this woman's name was not Bowen. It was recorded on the parochial records of Trinity Church that Maria Bowen and William Jones were married by Bishop Moore about the beginning of this century. It would also be found that William Jones not only recorded his own family, but he recorded, on the next page, the family of his father, and he gave day and date for the birth of every one of them—father, mother, and ten or twelve children, and the death of one or two of the children. It was in evidence that at a subsequent period a Mr. Maddox married one of the daughters of Jones, who was now a plaintiff in this case. He opened his account on another page of the same book by inserting his marriage and the birth of his child, and long before Madame Jumel died this Mr. Maddox passed to his last account. His entries were not entries that had been made since this suit was commenced. He imitated his father-in-law, William Jones, by giving an account of the family of William Jones, and he inserted in his own handwriting a copy of William Jones' family record, showing who William Jones married, and what children he had. This copy was sworn as having been made by Maddox, who was long dead; and in Maddox's copy of Jones' matrimonial entry the entry would be found to be William Jones to Mary Bowen. He didn't give any other name but Jones. His wife was Jones, his mother and everybody was Jones and, therefore, he said the entry was wrong; he scratched it out, and in making the copy he wrote it correctly—Maria Bowen. So much for this pitiful piece of irrelevance. Mr. O'Conor then spoke at length in regard to the evidence which was sought to be introduced. In alluding to the Rev. John Howard Smith's connection with the case Mr. O'Conor remarked that the duty of a clergyman was to save the souls of his parishioners, to take care of their spiritual interests, and not to strip their families of their property. The interests of humanity and the rights of the heads of families were far superior to the claims of clergymen or the various public charities that appealed to the community for support. Defendants' counsel properly called these noble charities. Every charity was noble; but sometimes charities were ignobly administered, and all he (Mr. O'Conor) had to say was that he would no like to be a member of the board of trustees of any one of these charities, insisting upon the execution of this will. The cause of charity could never be promoted by permitting a minister, at the bedside of an aged person of ninety years of age, or thereabouts, to get from that person a will of his own drawing by which that person violates all the natural instincts of the family and all the principles of humanity and justice, for the benefit of charities and for the benefit of himself. Such acts were outrageous and ought not to receive any countenance, and the attempt to shun that fair investigation of the true question, whether the will was that of an intelligent testator and procured by honest means, by rummaging the wide world for some pretense that the claimant had not a sufficient title to bring to the matter in question, was evidence of conscious weakness and of uncertainty that, tried by the common standard of right, morality, and religion, the act must be condemned by all honest men. This minister ought to be most anxious if his acts would stand a fair scrutiny, to bring this case to a speedy trial, and not attempt to shun it in this way. If Madame Jumel was in her right mind, as this minister swore he thought she was; if she intelligently and understandingly gave twelve lots of ground on which to build a new church for his parish, and $70,000 to build the church and a parochial mansion, or rectory, for the rector, and if she did intelligently, in addition to all that, give the rector $5000, with a tail to it that brings him from $50,000 to $100,000 more—if she did intelligently all these things, then, he (Mr. O'Conor), would ask if there could found in language, or in the heart of a man a thought which properly expressed, would give with sufficient vehemence the shocking character of the deed that would make that minister come into a court of justice and say, instead of meeting the issue and showing that this woman was sound, and that he practised no artifices:—"I will sit to work and I will rake New England and all the world, where raking may possibly lead to any testimony that might help to the conclusion, and in the course of it I will issue interrogatories, and I will examine witnesses to prove that the mother and the sister of my benefactress, and my benefactress herself, until the time she came to be a woman of estate and fortune when she was a bright, handsome young Connecticut girl—that her mother and her sister and herself were abandoned women." Why it was a matter too shocking to be contemplated. Could words be found adequate to express the discreditable character of such a course? Defendant's counsel had said that rather than be charged with having procured this will by unfair devices and pretenses he would rather be put on trial for murder; but he (Mr. O'Conor) would rather be put on trial for a thousand murders than be chargeable, on his own showing, with such ingratitude as this. Well had it been said, and truly said, by the poet:—

"He who is unrateful has no fault but one,
All other crimes might pass for virtues in him."

Mr. O'Conor concluded by stating that he did not mean to say that this clergyman might not be able to give some reasons why he turned aside from the true issues and sought to scandalize this family as he did, but he (Mr. O'Conor) waited to give him a chance to get rid of the difficulty in which he was. He (the minister) claimed that his opponents could not show a good technical title, and that, therefore, as they had not exactly a good title, he had as good a title as they, and he could hold on.

This Mr. O'Conor objected to, because delays were dangerous or calculated to be very mischievous, and such acts ought to be explained at once if they could be and he was willing to say for the sake of the other side, for the sake of private morals, "Let us have this issue fairly met and disposed of at once." If he was free from censure let him go forth acquitted by a jury of his country. If he was not—if this instrument was what the plaintiff alleged it to be—let it be brushed away among the things unworthy.

During the delivery of Mr. O'Conor's argument, he was once applauded by the spectators, when Judge Barnard remarked that if the applause was repeated he would have the court cleared.

Mr. Stoughton followed in a short argument, in rebuttal of the statements made by Mr O'Conor. He asserted that the issue as to the pedigree of the alleged heirs-at-law was introduced by Mr O'Conor himself, and not by the side which he represented. He also alluded to the attacks which had been made upon Rev. J. Howard Smith, and remarked that on the trial of the case, his (Mr. Smith's) record would be found pure and unsullied.

This ended the argument, when Judge Barnard took the papers and reserved his decision.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Recent Stories of Assassination Contradicted—Despatches from General Sherman to Brigham Young—The General Cautions the Mormon Chief—Brigham Denies that the Saints Molest the Gentiles, Etc.

To the Editor of the *Herald:*—In the *Herald* of May 8, "A Winter Mormon," suddenly awakened to a sense of his duty, makes some extraordinary statements concerning the "inhuman barbarism" of the Salt Lake Mormons, as manifested during a period of four and a half months passed by him in Utah.

The writer of the present note took up his residence in Great Salt Lake City in the summer of 1861, and terminated it in the summer of 1864. During all that period, and up to this hour, he has looked upon "Mormonism" as no less a delusion than that instituted by Mahommed, and upon its followers from the powerful head of the organization—Brigham Young—to the humblest convert to the singular faith, alike as sincere believers in the dogmas propounded by Joseph Smith, and a remarkably misguided class of individuals. He has denounced their illogical harangues, their fierce denunciation of our Government for wrongs claimed to have been endured at our hands, and their defiance of the anti-polygamy law; but he is not willing to allow them to rest under the imputation that in some mysterious way the Mormon leaders manage to destroy human beings at the rate of "from three to five" every night. According to a "Winter Mormon" this very summary proceeding occurred throughout a certain winter four years ago.

The "winter" alluded to must have been that of 1863-62, the first of my residence in Salt Lake City. During all that winter as well as the winter following I heard of no sudden deaths save those of three or four horse-thieves who were seeking to avoid arrest, and certainly no "Gentiles" or other citizen a were "missing" except a half-dozen culprits who escaped from the penitentiary.

It is but simple justice to state that during all my residence in Utah I was impressed with the fact that no place of equal size could be found on the continent which could well be compared with Salt Lake City for the good order, industry, and sobriety of its inhabitants, and that encroachments upon the rights of others were not only less frequent but were more sternly reprehended and more adequately punished than elsewhere within my knowledge.

Your correspondent of Tuesday is reminded of his duty by reading an account of a recent assassination which occurred in the Mormon capital. A few unpublished documents in my possession may shed some light upon this deed. Unfortunately these sacrifices of human life, without authority of law, are not uncommon in the new States and Territories. California has twice been in the hands of its "vigilant committees," whose behests were executed alike in the shadows of midnight or beneath the noonday sun, and from whose secret decree no escape was possible. Idaho, Nevada, and Montana have each had their secret organizations to protect life and property, and to avenge real or fancied wrongs, by the sudden destruction of the wrong-doer.

Utah has perhaps been as free from secret outrages, or the apparent necessity for them, as any of the Territories. The only barbarity of the kind at present remembered by the writer was the shooting to death of a "Gentile" stage driver, by a "Gentile" stage agent, during the winter of 1862-3. The unpublished documents of which I have spoken relate to the assassination of one Brassfield, and comprise a telegram from Major-General Sherman to Brigham Young, and the responses thereto, together with the statements of prominent Gentile merchants, mill ary officers, and Government officials, in which they exonerate the Mormon people from all complicity in the killing of Brassfield. The correspondence is as follows:—

GENERAL SHERMAN TO BRIGHAM YOUNG.

ST. LOUIS, April 10, 1865.—To Brigham Young:—Sir:—A telegram comes to me from responsible officers that four men, styled "Gentiles" have been murdered by Mormons, and that there is an apprehension of further danger to this class. By Gentiles I understand American citizens not of your religious creed. I am bound to give protection to all citizens, regardless of religious faith, and shall do so. Those murderers must be punished, and if your people resort to measures of intimidation, those must cease. All of our people must enjoy equal rights within the limits of our national domain. I know little or nothing of the causes of local trouble in Utah; but it is well for you to know that our country is now full of tried and experienced soldiers who would be pleased at a fair opportunity to avenge any wrongs you may commit against any of our citizens in that remote region. I will soon have regular troops in Utah, and on the road leading there, when I hope we shall receive reports on which to base accurate opinions; and I send you this message not as a threat, but as a caution that a sensible man should heed.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding Department.

BRIGHAM YOUNG TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, April 11, 1866.—Major-General W. T. Sherman, St Louis, Mo.—Sir:—Your telegram of yesterday is at hand, and contents duly considered. The reports that have reached you are not reliable, satisfactory evidence of which I will telegraph you as soon as the testimony of reliable gentlemen, not Mormons, can be had—say within twenty-four hours.

B. YOUNG.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, April 12, 1866.—Major-General W. T. Sherman.—Sir:—I am under many obligations to you for your kindness in telegraphing me respecting reports which have reached you from this place, as it affords me opportunity of stating facts.

As high as we can learn there have been telegrams sent from here to the East which have not been reliable. Your telegram gives us some idea of their purport. There have been no such assassinations as alluded to in your despatch. On March 27 a soldier shot a gentleman named Mayfield, and a Mr. Brassfield came here and seduced a Mormon's wife, and was shot on the street by some unknown person; but neither I nor the community at large know any more about it than an inhabitant of St Louis. Citizens who are not of our faith do not suffer from intimidation here. In no other community could men pursue the course many do here without experiencing the vengeance of a vigilance committee. The outrageous slanders they have circulated against us would have provoked such an outbreak elsewhere.

There are a few speculators here who are anxious to make it appear that American citizens' lives are in danger through religious fanaticism, hoping thereby to have troops sent here to make money out of the contracts. Gentiles' lives are as safe here as Mormons', and acts of violence occur more rarely in this city than any other of its size in any of the new States or Territories.

B. YOUNG.

CITIZENS OF UTAH TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

Major-General Sherman—Sir:—We, the undersigned residents of Great Salt Lake City, and not members of the Mormon Church, have read the above telegram of Mr. Young, and freely certify that we fully believe that citizens of every class, who simply attend to their legitimate business, are as free from intimidation and as fully protected in their rights in this city as in any part of the United States.

W. Willard Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel 8th U. S. V., com'ding Camp Douglas.	F. H. Head, Sup't In. Affairs.
Captain E. J. Bennet, U. S. Vols.	Nounnan, Orr & Company, bankers.
N. S. Ranshaff & Co., merchants.	J. H. Jones, merchant.
Ellis & Bro., merchants.	J. H. Hughes, representative of Holladay & Halsey, bankers.
J. B. Kimball, merchant.	J. W. Calder, late Captain N. C. Vols.
Bodenbur & Kahn, merchants.	W. G. Lewis, ex-Asst. Ad.-Gen. U. S. V.
Walker Bros., merchants.	Stebbins & Co., merchants.

GENERAL SHERMAN TO BRIGHAM YOUNG.

BRIGHAM YOUNG:—

SIR:—Your despatch is received, and I am much gratified at its substance and spirit.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General Commanding Department.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

An Indian Treaty.

The President has proclaimed the treaty recently negotiated with the Bois Foite band of Chippewa Indians, by which they cede to the United States all the lands heretofore claimed by them, and more especially that portion of their territory at and near Lake Vermilion, as a reservation. The Government, in consideration of this important cession, will give them lands elsewhere, and provide for their domestic comfort.

Prospective End of Protracted Litigation.

Arguments in the case of the *John D. Daniels, Madeira, Good Return,* and *Constantia,* which have been in litigation for nearly fifty years, were concluded to-day before the Mixed Commission, under the convention between the United States and New Granada, Sir Frederick Bruce sitting as umpire. These cases involve, in the whole, $700,000. Only one-half this amount is claimed from New Granada, the other half having been heretofore recognized by Ecuador and Venezuela. The decision will be rendered within eight days.

Concerning Pensions.

Yesterday the Commissioner of Pensions decided that in the filing of claims for pensions, the last clause of the sixth section of the Supplementary Pension Act of July, 1864, provides that in every case in which a claim for pension shall have been filed more than three years after the discharge or decease of the party on whose account the claim is made, the pension, if allowed, shall commence from the date of the last paper in said case by the party prosecuting the same. Many cases have arisen in which minor children, after the death or marriage of the widow without having received a pension, have filed a claim more than three years after the death of the father, but less than three years after they were first entitled to make a claim under the law. The Commissioner decides that in all such cases the law does not apply, provided an application made within the prescribed time by the widow was already pending, but the claim of the minor children must be made within three years from the date of the widow's death or re-marriage to be exempt from the operation of the limiting statute.

The Merchants' National Bank.

The further investigation into the affairs of the Merchants' National Bank of this city extends, the more is the complete rottenness of the concern exhibited. It has transpired that, in addition to Government losses already published, there were $25,000 deposited by T. J. Hobbs, the disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department. The indications are that the wreck is complete, and the depositors will get little or nothing.

Secretary McCulloch's Visiting.

The visit of Secretary McCulloch to Jeff. Davis is still a mystery. The subject has never been mentioned in Cabinet meeting.

Examination Ordered.

Secretary Harlan has directed an examination as to how many clerks in the Interior Department were drafted here and put in a plea of non-residence with the intention of substituting soldiers for them.

The Empire Recognized.

The State Department has received news that the Mexican Empire has been recognized by Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, and Costa Rica.

Providence Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9.—Thomas A. Doyle, Independent candidate, was to-day elected Mayor of this city by a majority of 314. The City Council was elected chiefly on local issues, without reference to political questions.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10.—The barque *Anna,* from Bremen for Baltimore, passed in the Capes yesterday.

THIRD EDITION

Important from the Pacific.

INDIAN MASSACRE IN ARIZONA.

Fort Goodwin Captured and Burned.

124 MEN MASSACRED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—A special messenger arrived yesterday at Los Angelos, bringing a despatch from the commander of Fort Grant, to General Mason, announcing that Fort Goodwin, Arizona, had been taken by 2000 Indians, and the garrison, consisting of 124 men, massacred, with one exception, and the fort burned. The man who escaped was out hunting at the time, and witnessed the commotion at a distance. He saw the fort burning, and heard the firing of guns during the fight, which lasted nearly an hour.

It is supposed that the Indians gained admission to the fort under the pretext of entering into a treaty of peace, which General Mason had instructed the commander of the fort to make.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—A letter, dated Maricopa Wells, Arizona, April 18, states that Brevet Major James F. Muller, Captain of Company B, Nineteenth Infantry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Tappan, United States Army, were fired upon by the Apaches, at Cotton Wood Springs, March 22—the former killed, and the latter badly wounded.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

New Gold Discoveries—Success of the Union Ticket at Charter Elections in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The roads in the interior are now passable, and large quantities of freight are being forwarded. Wheat is firm, with a fair demand. Flour is in moderate request and steady.

A despatch received yesterday from New Westminster reports that new gold diggings, paying $9 per foot, have been struck on Clemen's creek, near the Big Bend mines. Hundreds of boats are going up the Columbia river, laden with miners and provisions. It is rumored that the United States soldiers at Fort Adville have deserted and gone to the mines, taking their arms with them.

The charter election in Virginia City, Nevada, resulted in the success of the Union ticket. The charter election at Stockton also resulted in the success of the Union ticket.

CONNECTICUT.

The Senatorial Canvass—Caucus of the National Republicans—General Orris S. Ferry Nominated to Succeed Vice-President Foster.

NEW HAVEN, May 9.—At the Republican caucus to-night seven informal ballots were taken for Senatorial candidates. The first ballot stood:—L. S. Foster, 65; Governor Buckingham, 55; General Ferry, 24. The last ballot stood:—Foster, 65; Buckingham, 1; Ferry, 79. General Orris S. Ferry was then unanimously nominated.

A Verdict of Murder in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The jury on inquest over the body of Clinton James, killed last night by John Price, rendered a verdict to-day that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot fired by Price, who was sent to jail to await trial for murder. James was second in the pugilistic affair two days ago, near Alexandria. Price was released from prison six months ago, and has served over twenty years of his life in the penitentiary and other prisons for murder and other assaults.

The "Kearsarge."

ALARMING REPORTS OF THE PROGRESS OF THE YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD—SEVEN OF HER OFFICERS AND MANY OF HER CREW REPORTED DEAD, ETC.

MADRID, April 20.—I have some distressing news from Lisbon to communicate concerning the corvette *Kearsarge.* As I have written you, she had been sent to the coast of Africa on a short cruise, to show the flag and examine into the present condition of affairs in that choice country. While on the coast she became infected with the yellow fever, which made terrible havoc among her officers and crew. She at once turned and headed north, and arrived on the 18th or 14th at Lisbon, and was immediately placed in close quarantine.

I am pained to say that seven officers and a number of men were the victims of the terrible scourge. I am not able to give their names, or any further details concerning the sad cruise. I hope to be able in my next to send full particulars, which I have telegraphed for from Lisbon.

It is to be hoped that the reports of the terrible mortality I have received are exaggerated. They are certainly something fearful to contemplate. A few days will clear up the whole question.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—The case of Daniel and Michael Mooney, who were charged with the larceny of two cows valued at $100, the property of James Brown, was continued.

After the close of our yesterday afternoon's report witnesses for the defendants stated that they saw the defendants buy the cows in West Philadelphia; saw one of them mark them with tar, and send them home. Two of the witnesses killed and dressed the cows. All of them identified the hides seen at the tan-yard as those taken from the cows of the defendants; whereas Brown swore they were the hides of his cows.

The hides were brought into the Square, and the jury and counsel for both sides went out and examined them. A witness for the prosecution pointed out a cut on one of the horns by which he could recognize and identify Brown's cow. A great part of the time was occupied by the examination of witnesses and the discussion of cows' horns. Still on trial.

The Supreme Court at Nisi Prius, Justice Thompson, was in session this morning, and engaged with the Equity Argument List.

The District Court No. 2, Judge Stroud, was engaged with the case of Conklin Heiser's administrator. An action on a book account. Nothing of public importance transpired.

—The boys of New Bedford have formed a society for the suppression of profanity and vulgarity.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, May 10, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are in good demand. 5-20s sold at 102¼. 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; 102¼ for 7·30s; and 95½ for 10-40s. State and City loans are also in demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 88½, and new City 6s at 99, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares are less active. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 54½, a slight decline; Little Schuylkill at 35½@36, an advance of ½; Norristown Railroad, 54¾@55, a slight advance; Reading at 53¾, no change; Elmira, 28; Lehigh Valley 61, a decline of ¼, and Philadelphia and Erie at 33¼. 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy, and 30½ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares have advanced. Second and Third sold at 86, an advance of 2; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 22½, an advance of 1½; and Hestonville at 30½@30¾; 54 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; and 38 for Spruce and Pine.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. 140 was bid for First National; 215 for North America; 137½ for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 52½ for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; and 52 for Girard.

Canal shares continue quiet. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54¼, an advance of ¼; 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34½ for preferred do.; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; 53½ for Delaware Division; and 63 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

In Oil shares there is very little doing. Ocean sold at 8, a decline of ¼; and Jersey Well at 31-100, a slight advance.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is offered freely at 5 per cent. on call, and brokers are solicited to make sixty day loans at less than 6 per cent. The supply of first-class bills is small, and they can be used at 5 per cent. for best. For good paper the rate is 6@7 per cent. A good deal of money is offered at 4 per cent upon Government stocks and other choice collaterals. Sterling bills are strong, and quoted 109 for best at sixty days. The business of the Sub-Treasury was:—Receipts, $3 811,076·72—for Customs, $341 000; Payments $2 414,637 36; Balance, $95 072,646 12; Gold Notes, $715 000. In freights the business of the week has been only moderate, but we notice some improvement in the rates for grain to London. To Liverpool the rates for cotton are lower. The engagements to-day to Liverpool are 21,000 bushels corn at 3s. 3½d., and per steamer, 200 bales cotton at 3d. To London, 87,000 bushels corn at 4½d., and 2000 tons oil cake at 15s. In charters very little has been done. An injunction was granted on Tuesday against the Directors of the Mariposa Mining Company, restraining them from increasing the preferred stock. A report that an increase would be made was put in circulation to depress it by parties desiring to replace stock at lower rates than those now current."

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that if a check is received as a payment of money, or in payment of a debt due, the receipt given thereon is chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents if the amount exceeds twenty dollars. This, of course, is in addition to the stamp on the check itself.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday afternoon says:—

"Business during the week has been more active than usual, and deposits at the banks have been quite heavy. This has rendered the money market quite easy, and prime produce and mercantile paper is in good demand at 10 per cent. per annum. The supply of Eastern Exchange, as compared with the demand, is very light, and the market is firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were sold among bankers to-day at a premium of 60c. per thousand."

—The Richmond *Whig* of the 7th remarks, relative to the Covington and Ohio Railroad Company:—

"At the last session of the Legislature of Virginia an act was passed, in which the Legislature of West Virginia concurred providing for the disposal of the State interest and franchises in the Covington and Ohio Railroad—on which the State, before the war, had expended three and a half millions of dollars—and leaving the details of the disposal to five commissioners from the State of Virginia, and five from West Virginia. On the 1st instant these commissioners met in Baltimore. Three companies, consisting, as we are informed, of men of recognized position and ability, appeared before the commissioners with proposals, and, after two or three meetings, the commissioners adjourned to New York for further consideration. Our information is that the commissioners will be able, without doubt, to make an arrangement that will insure the speedy and satisfactory construction of the work—a work from which this State has so much to hope in rebuilding her fallen fortune."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$500 US 5-20s 62	102¼	50 sh Penna R	54¾
$3000 do	102	30 sh do

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Final Report of the Eighth Census.

From the Times.

The progress of statistical science in this country must be regarded as eminently satisfactory. To this result the Census Bureau has been the chief contributor. The portly volume just issued by that Bureau compares favorably with any which has been produced by any Government or individual, whether as respects its amplitude of material, or the care with which that material has been arranged. The publication is also very *apropos* to the present time, when not only the political, but the social and commercial, relations of America are being reorganized as rapidly as the *impedimenta* raised by the war can be cleared away.

It was important that the actual condition of property in 1860 should be recorded, and not less so that the various circumstances affecting human life and its duration should be investigated. The enumeration of the people has been, even from remote antiquity, a mark of their civilization. It marks the degree of care exercised by a nation towards those who dwell within it. To note the birth of a human being is to say that a life is a trust committed to the care of society, and to mark the causes by which that life was lost is a pledge that those causes shall be removed so far as possible. An investigation of the various interests and occupations of the people, and of what may facilitate or impede them, presupposes a paternal feeling on the part of the governing power. And the faithfulness with which those investigations are made are the test of how much real humanity orders and executes the work.

The first point which strikes the reader who opens this report is the vast amount of information which it contains. The second is that there is no index by which it can be readily used. We would suggest that this deficiency be supplied, and that copies of a table of contents be distributed as soon as practicable. We will endeavor to give an idea of what the contents are without this useful accessory.

In the first place there is a well-digested history of popular enumerations from the earliest times. The portion devoted to the United States is especially valuable, and the more so that it contains observations upon the influence of various circumstances, of climate, soil, industries, etc., upon the human family—in fact, the essay constitutes an historical and scientific document of considerable value. The mortality of the United States and its causes are, however, perhaps, the chief in value of the contents of this report. The statistics on this topic were gathered by 4414 Marshals from the houses of families over the whole country. The causes of death which are noted are one hundred and thirty-eight in number, including thirty-eight external or violent causes. It is to be remarked in this connection that the local authorities in various States reported only such deaths as they happened to hear of; but in this respect there is a great improvement since 1850. Still the actual rate of mortality in all localities and from all causes is yet to be ascertained. Probably this result will never be reached until a general registration act, similar to the English, for instance, is passed. One of the most interesting developments indicated in the book is the progress towards the simplification of the titles of diseases. In the original English returns there were 1195 such titles—now they are reduced to 114. With us there were collected in 1846 no less than 1147 such, and these have been reduced by scientific classification to a uniform nosology. It is easy to see how medical science is rendered simple and popular by this process.

The area of the United States has been divided into nine districts, according to their climate and climacteric character. This opens up a wide field of inquiry upon the influences which those conditions exert upon health and longevity. We find very considerable differences in mortality among these districts; for instance, the decade experienced 1667 deaths in 10,000 persons under five years of age in the first district, and which includes the New England States; and 4767 out of the same number in the seventh district, or South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. The causes of these deaths are given under the tables apportioned to these districts. It is impossible, within the space of a single article, to pursue this topic further, and we have only room to add that every circumstance by which it can be illustrated, such as percentage, occupation, and education, is fully set forth.

The department allotted to miscellaneous statistics covers a very wide range—Banks and Insurance; the Press; Railroads; Canals and Rivers; Families and free population; Religion; Education; Libraries; Schools; Colleges, etc. The information upon the true value of real estate and personal property, and its growth, is of great consequence. In 1850 and 1860 they amounted respectively to $7,135,780,228 and $16,159,616,068, showing an increase in ten years of $8,925,481, or 126·45 per cent. Of the States, New York stands first as regards this increase, and Kansas last. But we must leave this report for the present, for the amount of material which it offers for consideration is too great for even a far more extended notice than we now can give to it.

Epidemic Swindling.

From the Tribune.

Should we be advised some fine day that fraud "to an alarming extent" had "broken out in the lower part of the island," and that "it is almost impossible to stay its ravages among the firms of that vicinity," nobody need be surprised; for the same kind of epidemic has broken out rashly over and over again in the same neighborhood. The latest development only shows that Mr. Ross reaped a little more of the field which Mr. Ketchum found in so high a state of cultivation. For the benefit of financial health, we propose to prove that the last year or so has been not a little remarkable for business disorders, and therefore, recall the dates of some of the largest and most skilful operations of fraud. They teach a lesson which is not unimportant or out of time. The following are exclusively cases of polite and mercantile swindling:—

May—Bank, N. H. Savings (Townsend)....	$100 000
August—Bank Phœnix, N. Y. (Jenkins....	250 000
August—Banks generally, N. Y. (Ketchum)	4 000,000
August—Erie Railroad Bonds (Jones).....	250 000
August—Custom House forgeries, Memphis,	1,250,000
September—Revenue Embezzlement, Ohio Collector....	80 000
September—R R Bond Forgeries, Gladwin,	204,000
October—Embezzlements, Ohio Treasury...	80,000
October—Government Bonds. Gen. Bristow,	120,000
——— Hoboken Bounty Frauds.....	300,000
October—State Treasurer Ohio.....	100,000
December—Quartermaster's Department, Kentucky.....	100,000
February—Concord R. R. Embezzlement..	———
May—Ross Forgeries, N. Y.....	850,000
May—Merchants' Bank, Washington.....	1,000,000

Subjoined is a grouping of vulgar and violent robberies, and others scarcely to be distinguished from polite swindling by being called "sneak-thief operations":—

May—Bank, Walpole, N. H.....	$45,000
June—Bank, Richmond.....	200 000
August—Bank, Wellington, Ohio.....	100,000
August—Banking house, Portland.....	25,000
September—Bank, Concord.....	300,000
November—Bank robbery, Washington....	15,000
January—Bank Cashier, Vermont.....	75,000
January—Bank Messenger robbed.....	70,000
January—Bank of Liberty, Mo.....	72 000
April—Bank, Cadiz, Ohio.....	300,000
August—Quartermaster's Department, Paducah.....	25 000
September—New York Book-keeper.....	10,000
October—Quartermaster's Department Chattanooga.....	48,000
October—Burglary at Detroit.....	20,000
October—Burglary at Philadelphia.....	50,000
December—Bond robbery, Ohio.....	25 000
December—Safe robbery at Troy.....	32,000
December—Safe robbery at Oil City.....	14,000
November—Safe robbery at San Francisco..	20,000
November—U. S. Treasury Bonds.....	30,000
January—Quartermaster's Depart., Kansas.	30,000
January—The Adams Company's sales.....	60,000
January—U. S. Treasury, San Francisco....	30,000
February—Erie Railroad.....	10 000
February—The Adams Express Co.'s agent..	12 000
February—St. Louis Express Messenger....	40,000
March—Exchange Place, N. Y., bonds.....	1,500,000
March—Bonds again, N. Y.....	164,000

This cannot be the whole story: yet here are some of the most piquant and prominent features of superfine and vulgar swindling in the last twelve months. We do not say that the amount is greater than in other years or in other countries, or that financial credits are assailed more numerously by inside swindlers than by outside robbers—that is unnecessary. The text has its obvious lesson and its local application, which men of business can select for themselves.

Senator Sherman's Proposition to Consolidate the National Debt.

From the Herald.

It is gratifying to notice occasionally something sensible proposed in Congress. Amid the dreary waste of profitless discussion about the everlasting negro, there does appear sometimes an intelligent and a patriotic man who endeavors to bring Congress to consider something practical and useful for the country. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, has on several occasions lately raised himself out of the mire of radical partisan politics, and has taken up with correct views generally the important questions pertaining to our finances, currency, and national debt. On the 2d he introduced in the Senate a bill "to reduce the rate of interest on the national debt, and for funding the same." It provides, as the Senator remarked in his explanatory statement, for a five per cent. thirty years' loan, in the usual form, to be called the "Consolidated Debt of the United States," and to be disposed of at not less than par, and to be applied to the payment of the existing national debt other than United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks. These few words state concisely the object and substance of the bill. It is a most important measure, and the introduction of it now shows that sound practical ideas on this subject are making their way in Congress.

In an editorial article in the *Herald* of April 16, on the subject of "the financial problem of the country," we used this language:—"The next step should be to consolidate the whole debt, and make a uniform and reduced rate of interest. A sinking fund, looking to the extinguishment of the debt in forty or fifty years, should also be established. This would give stability and confidence, and would lighten the burdens of the people." We have been urging the same views all along during the last few months. We saw that the theory of a national debt being a national blessing, and the powerful combined efforts of the bondholders, backed by the monstrous moneyed monopoly of the national banks, to increase and perpetuate a ruinous financial system, must be strenuously resisted. We have opposed, too, the visionary notions of the currency quacks as to contracting our legal tender circulation. Mr. McCulloch, and the whole Treasury Department, the host of bondholders, the national banks, which are making fifteen per cent. on their capital and out of the people, and the radical press of the country in the interest of this powerful combination—all were advocating the most impracticable and destructive theories. It is now the more gratifying, therefore, to see one of the ablest and most influential Senators adopt our views, both on the question of the currency as well as on that of funding the debt. Mr. Sherman, in his proposition to fund the debt and reduce the interest, excepts the non-interest bearing debt in the form of greenbacks. These are no burden upon the country, and are evidently and properly regarded by this Senator as our safe, healthy, and proper currency. It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury approves of the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman. We hope it may be so, and if it be, we congratulate Mr. McCulloch on the progress he is making and the good sense he shows.

The funding of the debt, reducing the interest and making it uniform, and creating a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the debt, ought to be provided for at one and the same time. It would be best, perhaps, to do it all in one bill. The consolidation of the debt, all of it having a long time to run, say thirty or forty years, gives it the character of a permanent security, and raises its value accordingly. Old United States sixes of long date always were quoted higher than those of shorter date. It would be so with the new debt. Six or seven per cent. bonds having only a few years to run, would really not be worth more than American consols bearing five per cent interest, running thirty or forty years. In no sense, consequently, does the proposed bill of Mr. Sherman squint at repudiation or injustice to the bondholders. There is not only the precedent set by all governments in this respect to justify us in doing the same, but we should not be doing any one wrong or breaking faith with the public creditors. We have been legislating enough for the benefit of the bondholders and a moneyed monopoly: it is necessary now to lighten the burdens of the people as much as possible and look more to the general interests of the country. At the same time that a consolidated debt for a long period would enhance the value of the debt as a permanent security, a sinking fund for the ultimate extinguishment of it would raise the credit of the Government, inspire confidence, and make its securities the best in the world. Though this, at first sight, may seem to be an anomaly, it is nevertheless true that both a long time debt and the certainty of payment increase its value. There ought, then, to be a permanent sinking fund created at the time the debt may be consolidated.

There is one feature of Mr. Sherman's bill, however, which is of a more doubtful character; that which refers to the exemption of the consols from taxation or duties by the States, municipal authorities, or the United States Government, and the provision that the interest shall always be paid in coin. There is no doubt that this would facilitate the funding of the debt; and it may be doubted if the Government would not meet with some difficulty at the outset in changing such a vast amount of indebtedness from one form to another, without this tempting provision of the bill. Still, we have to look to the future and to consider how far the exemption of such a vast amount of property from taxation would affect hereafter other interests and the country at large. With regard to promising to pay interest and principal in coin, that may not operate amiss just now. Yet the time may come—though we hope it never will—when it might not be convenient to pay in coin, as, for example, in case of war. Besides, the money of the Government, the regular greenback currency, should be the basis of all legislation and transactions of a financial character. We submit these views as suggestions, and hope Mr. Sherman, who has begun right, and has taken up the matter in earnest, may consider them well. It may be necessary to have another bill to establish a uniform currency, to abolish the national banks, and to create some system by which the paper money of the Government may be made as valuable as coin. If that should be done, there would be no necessity for the coin clause of the funding bill. However, the main object is now to fund the debt, reduce the interest, and provide for its extinguishment.

But as no general system of national finance will be complete or can be as successful as desired until the currency and monetary institutions of the country be put on a proper basis, one of the first things to be done is to abolish the so-called national banks and make Government legal tenders the only currency of the country. These banks are a fraud and a cheat upon the people. They take the profits upon three hundred millions of circulation which might and ought to go into the Treasury for the benefit of the public, without paying anything for the privilege. Being called national banks, and issuing a currency called national, people have thought they were Government institutions; that the Government was liable for their transactions; and that they were perfectly safe, while, in fact, they are but private institutions and no more secure than other banks. Their circulation is secured, it is true, by deposits of Government bonds; and this, under all ordinary circumstances, may secure the note holders; but the recent failures show that depositors, and even the Government itself, may suffer by their failure. The people are deceived by these so-called national banks. They are a vast and dangerous monopoly, of no benefit to the Government or the people, and only profitable to the monopolists themselves. The act creating them ought to be repealed. The Government should buy up or retire the bonds now deposited by these banks by a new issue of legal tenders equal to the amount of their circulation, and thus save the interest on these bonds. It would not increase the volume of currency, would give a sounder and more preferable currency, and would save to the country an amount that, at compound interest, would pay the national debt within fifty years. We call upon Mr. Sherman, who begins to take broad views on the general subject of finance, and upon Congress to lay the foundation of a sound and permanent system of currency, as well as for the management and liquidation of the national debt.

"Running Emptyings."

From the World.

Thanks to "Mr. Blaine, of Maine," we have a phrase most apt to describe the sort of entertainment to which the anti-slavery prophets, now that slavery has been abolished, are forced to invite the hungry faithful.

In comparison with the clanking chains and cracking whips of the good old times when Massachusetts, newly weaned from her own "gayneful pillage" of "Moores" and "Narragansetts," made wordy war on the institutions of her sister States, we have a doleful and flatulent pottering over "ideal manhood," humanity "raised to a common plane," and the like. Even as the asses of Job, the faithful are like, we fear, to be filled with the east wind.

Dreary sarcasm from the lips of "men of color" to the effect that they "do not look down upon the whites;" twaddle about the "change of the scene of war from Lee's headquarters to the White House;" drivel in honor of the military achievements of Butler, the Gittite of silver spoons, as compared with Grant, the Hittite of stalwart soldiers; and solemn proclamations of the alarming fact that Mr. Wendell Phillipps "hates" the word "Constitutional"—these, and such as these, are the funeral baked meats served up to the mourners who bewail the abolition of slavery as the extinction of their own dearest occupation in life.

It is not to be wondered at that Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, who, whatever else may be said of him, did really fling his whole force for years against a great and formidable fact, the establishment of slavery, should have withdrawn in masculine disgust from the company of this absurd and ill-conditioned knot of itching imbeciles.

Howard and Beecher.

From the Daily News.

The "kind-hearted and pious" General Howard, who is in this city in attendance upon "the anniversaries," made on Tuesday, before the *American Missionary Society*, a speech inspired by that morbid philanthropy which makes all the members of that negro-philistic association love the Southern negroes, and hate the Southern whites with all their heart. What General Howard says would be of little importance were he not Chief of that Freedmen's Bureau which is organizing the negroes of the South in hostility to their late masters, and did he not as such wield a terribly dangerous power. It is this fact which induces us to call attention to one or two extracts from his Tuesday's speech, and first to this atrocious calumny against the brave and gallant soldiers of the Confederacy:—

'When the Rebel armies surrendered, a large part of the men organized in secret bands to harass the freedmen, murder soldiers, break the windows of schoolhouses, etc."

This is simply false, and we believe that General Howard knows that it is.

Our worthy General Sleek, according to the report, next

"gave a forcible description of the poor whites, a listless, stupid race. It was a relief to find a woman crying; she was an exception to the general listlessness:"

and then, with admirable humor, he made a sudden change from grave to gay, all forgetful of the poor heart-broken women whose sorrows were too profound to find relief in tears, or cheered, perhaps, by the fiendish pleasure with which his hearers listened to his sad story of the sufferings of those Southern women, this Christian gentleman then "gave a humorous description of the negroes on the Sea Islands," and his patent method for converting them into New Englanders.

Having sufficiently amused his audience, the General next assured them that his Bureau might not exist much longer, and that if they wished to perfect "the good work"

"the Christians of the North must send their teachers South—those who dare be hated, outraged, murdered. The villanies of men who will rob and murder the poor, who will burn school houses, must be expected;"

and then turning up his eyes, as Burton used to turn up his when personating the original "Aminadab," our General Sleek, with unctuous voice, proclaimed:—

"Our country is punished; our country is redeemed; our country will be blessed. The clouds are breaking, and God is above the clouds. 'Beneath the heavens every creature is fed. And He who feeds the ravens will give His children bread.'"

This pious oration of "Howard the Philanthropist" so excited "Brother Beecher" that he bounced up straightway, and

"paid an eloquent tribute to General Howard as a Christian, soldier, and minister, who had been ordained by God as the *avant courier* and leader in the work of evangelizing the poor of the South. He reminded him of an iron candlestick in which was a wax candle."

And glowing with enthusiasm he went on to say it is

"the work of this Association to raise Southern society from the foundation, beginning, of course, with the freedmen. But more bloodshed was necessary—not that of armies, but martyrs. Every State that has had mobs and martyrs has become anti slavery. New Jersey, he believed, had never had a mob. Men and women were wanted to go south who would be willing to be ostracized, abused, murdered. If he had his line to begin again, he would go there. Indeed, he was not sure that he would not go yet, as it is."

Now, we don't believe that there is any danger at all of Parson Beecher doing anything of the kind; or, if he should go South, 'twill be because he will expect to be lionized, and feted, and gazed upon, and not to be ostracized, abused, or murdered. The blood of martyrs flows not in the veins of Henry Ward Beecher.

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Tongues and Beef,

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuthssm

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.," and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 28 15

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Ledges, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus, giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once, or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,

N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,

Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please puolish the above. 5 4t 5

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant, at three o'clock P. M.

The attendance of every member is earnestly solicited. 5 11 2t FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1866.

NOTICE.—Owners of Hacks and Carriages kept for hire are hereby notified that they must renew their Licenses on or before the first day of June, 1866. The penalty for neglect is Five Dollars for each and every time the vehicle is used after the above date, and will be strictly enforced. THOMAS M. TRIOL, License Clerk.

SECTION 1 of an Ordinance relating to Hackney Carriages passed May 9, 1855:—That every Hack, Stagecoach, Cab, Chariot, Couchie, Coupe, Barouche, Landau, or other vehicle whether on wheels or runners, except Omnibuses and Railroad Cars drawn by one or more horses or other animal power, which shall be used in the City of Philadelphia for the conveyance of persons for hire from place to place within the said city, shall be deemed a hackney carriage within the meaning of this ordinance. 5 5sths3t

THE LITERARY UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS,

BY

SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, Esq.,

At MUSICAL FUND HALL, LOCUST Street, Above Eighth,

FRIDAY, May 11, 1866, at 8 P. M.

Tickets, fifty cents. Reserved Seats without extra charge.

For sale at T. B. Pugh's, S. W. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets. 5 9 3t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a lecture on MONDAY Evening, May 14. Subject—"Peculiar People." The sale of tickets will begin on Tuesday morning, 8th inst., and no tickets will be sold or engaged before that time. The north half of the house will be sold at Ashmead & Evans' Books ore, No. 724 Chesnut street, and the south half at Trumpler's Music store, Seventh and Chesnut streets. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and 75 cents. 5 5 3t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 20, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 30t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Season Ticket, $1 00. Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 FAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO.

Regenerating Extract or Miniffeurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 25

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

4 16 3m) N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

KELTY, CARRINGTON

AND COMPANY

No. 723 CHESNUT Street

IMPORTERS OF

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

WINDOW SHADES,

SWISS LACE CURTAINS,

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS

CALL AT

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

AND SEE OUR

LACE CURTAINS,

FROM AUCTION.

ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,

In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.

WINDOW SHADES,

ALL COLORS,

ALL QUALITIES,

ALL SIZES.

BROWN AND GILT.

LEATHER AND GILT.

STONE AND GILT.

SLATE AND GILT.

STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,

AND

WINDOW SHADES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS.

FOR BOYS' PANTS, ETC.

A Splendid Assortment Now Open

AT

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

UNBLEACHED LINEN DUCK AT 50 CENTS.

UNBLEACHED LINEN DRILL AT 50 CENTS.

STRIPED LINEN DRILL, DARK COLORS, 62½ CENTS.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS, 62½ CENTS.

BROWN AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS, 62½ CENTS.

CHECKED LINEN DUCKS.

WHITE LINEN DUCKS.

WHITE LINEN DRILLS.

PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR JACKETS AND COATS.

PRINTED LINENS, FOR SHIRTS AND JACKETS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

LINENS,

OF ALL KINDS IN THE CITY,

AT

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

3 31stuth2m] No. 828 ARCH Street.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS

AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

SPRING CLOAKS,

IN CLOTH AND SILK, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

PARIS MADE GARMENTS.—A new opening, at one-half cost of importation.

FINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND CIRCULARS, all at Reduced Prices.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

3 27 tuths2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.

Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

200 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 13

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES,

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price ranging from 25 to $1 00.
200 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

These of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 44

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS.—The Tabernacle Baptist Church in Camden is undergoing some material improvement, and the congregation are contemplating the erection of a new and larger one in about a year. Over one hundred new members have been added to this church during the past winter.

The seventy members who recently left the Third Street M. E Church, and were recognized by the New Jersey Conference as a separate church organization, are soon to commence the erection of a fine edifice on Cooper street for purposes of divine worship. They at present hold services in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

The North Camden Baptist Church is nearly completed, and is an imposing edifice. Its fine spire gives it a tasteful appearance. It is contemplated to finish it during the present year.

On Market street, near the Court House, the Catholics have almost completed a large and splendid building, of brown stone. It is on the Gothic style of architecture, and is very elegant.

The fine structure on Fourth and Benson streets, belonging to the second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Baker, pastor, is well advanced towards completion, and when finished will be an ornament to that part of the city. The gentlemen connected with it have been unremitting in their efforts to raise money to complete it.

CAMDEN HOME.—The Camden Home for Friendless Children during the past year has been instrumental in the accomplishment of great good. It has been in operation but little more than a year, during which time it has found comfortable homes for a number of parentless children. The institution has been liberally sustained by the philanthropic of Camden, and now has twenty children, all that there are room and accommodations for. But the managers have secured the building adjoining the one now occupied, which, when fitted up, will give room for about ten additional occupants. They have also secured a fine lot of ground at Fifth and Plum streets, on which it is contemplated soon to erect a suitable building, with all the necessary arrangements and accommodations for the uses of the institution.

THE PASSENGER RAILROAD.—The project of building the new railroad in Camden, connecting Cooper's and Kaighn's Points, for the accommodation of the public, is one that meets with the favor of nearly every public-spirited citizen, and will be of the greatest possible advantage and convenience to all concerned. The Company are taking the necessary measures to commence the work, which will be prosecuted vigorously to completion as soon as it is begun. The stock is being rapidly taken, and bids fair to become a valuable investment. It traverses in its route the entire length of the city, running down Front street to Kaighn's Point avenue, and up Fourth to Cooper's Point.

STILL AT THEIR WORK.—The thieves are still at their work in the country robbing farmers of their goods. Almost every farmer has been annoyed the present spring with these midnight depredators, who carry away chickens, geese, turkeys, and all kinds of articles they can find. One or two have had their pigs stolen out of their pens. The annoyance has become so great, and these robberies so extensive, that handsome rewards have been offered, and other precautions taken, for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of these acts of villany, who have become exceedingly bold.

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.—The progress of the cause of temperance in Camden seems to be favorable, and bids fair to accomplish much good. Several new societies have been organized under the auspices of the M. E. Church, and the ministers have been instructed to preach on that and the subject of education, in their respective charges, as often as they find it convenient.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

PHILADELPHIA CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.—The first meeting of the Philadelphia Conference of Congregational Churches was held yesterday afternoon, in the Central Congregational Church, at Eighteenth and Green streets. Rev. Mr. Edwards, pastor of the Church, called the meeting to order, and Rev. J. M. Caldwell, pastor of the Fourth Church, was elected Scribe. The following delegates were present:—

First Church, Philadelphia, at present without a pastor, was represented by Deacons Charles H. Owens, Charles McClintock and John H. Osgood. Second Church, Philadelphia—Rev. G. W. Smiley, D. D., pastor; deacons, Rev. H. B. Swift, E. B. Shee, and J. C. Young. Central Church, Philadelphia—Rev. Edward Hawes, pastor; deacons, J. H. Edmunds and Burdett Hart. Fourth Church, Philadelphia—Rev. J. M. Caldwell, pastor; deacons, Professor G. B. Cleveland and A. S. Dotter. First Church, Canterbury, Delaware—Rev. C. A. Hardy, pastor; deacons, Joseph Savage and A. H. Bryant. First Church, Landis Township, Forrest Grove, N. J.—Rev. C. B Dye, pastor; deacons, W. C. Perrigo and H. F. Ives. Glassboro, N. J.—H. B. Jones. Franklinville, N. J.—S M Black.

After appropriate exercises, Rev. C. A. Hardy, of Canterbury, Del., delivered the opening sermon. The devotional exercises closed with prayer by the Rev. Edward Hawes.

The Conference then resolved into a business meeting, and adopted a constitution for its government. The exercises were continued in the evening, and were of a varied and interesting character. The delegates from the different churches gave a brief outline of their histories, and of their early struggles in the cause of Congregationalism, after which the Conference adjourned to meet the second Wednesday in June

THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.—The Special Committee of Select Council appointed to examine into the management of the Philadelphia Gas Works held an adjourned meeting last evening, Colonel Page, Chairman of the Committee, stated that since the last meeting he had examined into the subject, and had concluded that the Committee was bound to continue the investigation, unless something should present itself that would prevent it; but, in the absence of witnesses, the investigation would have to be postponed to a future meeting. After some conversation, the Chairman was authorized to address a communication to the President and Board of Trustees, containing certain interrogatories.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A few days since Chief Detective Franklin received a telegraphic despatch from Springfield, Illinois, requesting him to arrest a man, whose description was given, on a charge of murder. Yesterday a man answering the description was arrested, and while he admits he left Illinois in a hasty manner, he denies it was because of a murder, but alleges he had a law-suit pending, and did not desire to meet it. He was locked up, and the authorities of the State of Illinois apprized of the arrest, but no response had been had to the telegram up to a late hour last evening.

THE SOLDIERS IN SESSION.—The Soldiers' Convention, which met on Tuesday in the Chamber of Common Council, had another session yesterday, when verbal reports were made by delegates from Blair, Northampton, Chester, and Philadelphia counties in reference to the state of the Soldiers' Unions in those sections, representing them generally to be in a flourishing condition. All of the speakers advocated a Central Union, to which the others would be auxiliary. The object of a union of soldiers of the late war is to secure to them the benefits, political and otherwise, to which they believe their services entitle them.

JEWISH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—At the last meeting of the Board of this body, Dr. A. Feld-tein was elected Resident Physician, and Simon Kronheimer Steward. The hospital property was transferred to the Society by the persons who held it as tenants, and the House Committee was authorized and directed to prepare it for the reception of patients. Several medical gentlemen have offered their services as consulting physicians and surgeons.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The fire companies of Frankford are making arrangements to escort the Liberty Fire Company, of Holmesburg, in housing their new steamer. It is expected that the parade will take place next Monday.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The importations of sugar and molasses to this port since the 1st of May have been as follows:—Sugar, 3466 hhds., 281 tierces, 15 bbls., and 1620 boxes. Of molasses, 5185 hhds. and 379 tierces.

THE HARBOR POLICE.—Two new boats, built for the members of the Harbor Police, intended to operate on the Schuylkill front of the city, were put in commission yesterday.

THE SUICIDE OF GEORGE PEET—ARREST OF HIS PARAMOUR.—The Rochester *Democrat* says:—We learn that the woman who is supposed to have given Peet the razor with which he committed suicide, on the Auburn Railroad train last Friday, left the cars at Canandaigua, but was arrested after the death of Peet, and taken to Auburn. She exhibited great grief on learning his fate, and was frequently seen to kiss and weep over a miniature of the deceased, which she carried in her pocket.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6S o'clock any evening. 13tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE THIRD AND LAST CONCERT OF THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1866, on which occasion HAYDN'S
SEASONS
WILL BE PERFORMED ENTIRE,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, Soprano;
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor;
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso,
will sustain the principal parts assisted by the powerful Chorus of the Society, of THREE HUNDRED VOICES, and the GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
CHARLES SCHMIDT, Leader.
The whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ.
The Box Sheet will be opened at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 9.
Tickets to all parts of the house.....Fifty Cents
Reserved Seats.....One Dollar
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Subscribers holding tickets dated May 9 will present them at Trumpler's, where they will receive Tickets for Reserved Seats, in exchange, for the 15th.
5 8 10 12 14 15 8t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN,.....Resident Manager.
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
the popular young American Tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear in Falconer's beautiful play, in five acts, entitled
MEN OF THE DAY.
MEN OF THE DAY.
MEN OF THE DAY.
MEN OF THE DAY.
MEN OF THE DAY.
MEN OF THE DAY.
MEN OF THE DAY.
MEN OF THE DAY.
Frank Hawthorne,.....EDWIN ADAMS
Supported by Miss JOSIE ORTON, and a MOST POWERFUL CAST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 12,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 12,
AN EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
AN EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
AN EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
AN EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
A GREAT BILL IN PREPARATION.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 10,
Sixteenth Night of the Brilliant Engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. No expense or effort has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness, and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.
Laertes.....Mr CHARLES BARRON
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR as the Ghost of Hamlet's Father.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
First appearance of the Comedian,
MR. S. HEMPLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 10.
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
Burie Nevil.....McKee Rankin
Vladimir.....Mr. E. L. Tilton
Paul Biezwacks.....Mr. S. Hemple
Rosalind.....Miss E. Price
PAUL FRY MARRIED AND UNSETTLED.
Paul Fry.....Mr. Owen Marlowe
To conclude with the Farce of
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Mr. Spriggins.....Mr. S. Hemple
Victor.....Mr. Owen Marlowe
Mrs. Spriggins.....Mrs. Thayer
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs E. PRICE.
On which occasion Mr. F. MORDAUNT and Miss C. JEFFERSON will appear.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
ANOTHER STARTLING NOVELTY.
Engagement of the unrivalled MISS LEO HUDSON,
and her trained steed "SENSATION," who will appear in the grand spectacle of
MAZEPPA;
OR
THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
First appearance of MR. HARRY PEARSON.

S. B. HOWE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS. Will exhibit in Philadelphia
FOR ONLY TWO DAYS LONGER.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC LOT,
corner of LOCUST AND BROAD STREETS.
PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ON FRIDAY AT 10 A. M.
A GORGEOUS PAGEANT WILL BE REPEATED,
IN THE LOWER PART OF THE CITY
more brilliant than ever beheld by mortals since the days of chivalry or the splendors of the Field of the Cloth of Gold.
BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU CAR!
Carrying a Living
LION IN THE STREETS!
and containing an Allegorical Tableau of America, represented by a group of beautiful Females, classically draped. At the feet of the Goddess of Liberty crouches a large living Lion, trained by Mr. Crockett. Around are grouped beautiful girls, representing
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.
NEPTUNE'S SEA CHARIOT.
CHINESE CHARIOT OF CONFUCIUS,
MASSIVE CAGE OF LIONS,
and other Chariots, Cars, and Berlins of exquisite workmanship, drawn by a magnificent stud of foreign Horses, and succeeded by the whole troupe of Artists, including the most beautiful LADY RIDERS in the world,
FOURTEEN SHETLAND PONIES
drawing the FAIRY CHARIOT OF TITANIA. The whole forming the most attractive out-door display ever witnessed on this continent.
MR. CROCKETT'S DEN OF WILD AND FEROCIOUS LIONS
will be exhibited at each performance by Mr. PIERCE, who will enter the DEN OF LIONS, and exhibit his astonishing magnetic power over the monsters of the desert and the jungle, feed them with raw meat from his naked hand, and demonstrate his control over them.
DOUBLE TROUPE OF GYMNASTS,
Lady and Gentleman Riders, Trained Lions, Horses, Ponies, etc. etc.
Admission.....50 cents.
Children under 12 years.....25 cents.
Performances at 2 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—For full particulars see large posters and circulars. 5 7

CONCERT HALL.
A GRAND CONCERT
will be given at CONCERT HALL by the BLACK SWAN TROUPE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING,
The Celebrated BLACK SWAN.
Miss KATE LANIER, Miss RACHEL DENNET, Miss REBECCA MONTMORENCY, Mr. FRANK WOODS, Tenor; Mr. CLIFF, Baritone; Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS, Basso, have kindly volunteered their services, assisted by a Full Chorus.
Professor KING.....Conductor
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Admission.....25 cents
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8.
Sale of Tickets to commence at T. B. Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets, May 10. 5 9 6t

THE ORIGINAL MAGNIFICENT MOVING Diorama of the CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW will be exhibited every evening this week at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, commencing at 8 o'clock. The moonlit Domes and Battlements of the "City of the Czars," the advance and retreat of the French army, the hasty flight of the citizens, carrying with them their treasures; the spread of the flames, the booming of cannon ringing of bells, etc. etc., make this exhibition one of the most thrilling and attractive works of art that has ever been witnessed by the American public.
Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents 5 7 6t

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GABA'LEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture of the SACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery 25 cents. 4 21 1m

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BARTERT, Agent, No. 1 Monterey street, between Race and Vine. 1 16

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
May 28, 1866.
125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $492,575'25,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.
Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.
PRICE, $1'00 EACH.
This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.
The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1	Gift, in Greenbacks		$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2,000
25	do	do	$1000 each 25 00
0	do	do	$500 each 10,000
20	do	do	$50 each 1,000
1	do	Residence No. 882 Wabash avenue	10,000
1	do	do Lake street	5 000
1	do	do No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5	do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st.	10,000
2	do	do No. 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets	6,000
3	do	do in good locality	9,000
10	do	City Lots, $500 each	5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.
Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required
SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.
Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—
WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for				$4 50
10	do	do	do		9 00
20	do	do	do		17 50
30	do	do	do		26 25
40	do	do	do		35 00
50	do	do	do		43 50
And 100	do	do	do		85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.
Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.
All communications should be addressed to
WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.
The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.
Tickets can be had of the Agent for Philadelphia, M. A. WILBUR, at the William Penn Hotel.
Reference—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon. G. W. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.
N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE CELEBRATED RAVEL TROUPE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 10,
for the last time, the mode Ballet Pantomime of DECHALUMEAU.
Roquinet.....FRANCOIS RAVEL
Dechalumeau.....GABRIEL RAVEL
Last time of the beautiful Ballet, entitled LA FORTUNE,
in which Signorita PEPITA will appear.
Concluding with, for the last time but one, THE GREEN MONSTER.
ANTOINE RAVEL as.....The White Knight
YOUNG AMERICA as.....The Green Monster
TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF GABRIEL RAVEL, when an immense bill will be offered.
ADMISSION.....50 cents
Reserved Seats.....75 cents
Family Circle.....30 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Doors open at ½ past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
THE FAREWELL MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON
will introduce GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, and ANTOINE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, Signorita PEPITA (for the only time), Mons. VON HAMME, and all the principal members of this celebrated Troupe.
Doors open at ½ past 1. Curtain rises at 2 o'clock.
ADMISSION, with reserved seats.....50 cents

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
—
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
—
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHAN. 1 19m

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 5

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT,
Are Manufacturing their New Styles of
PAPER HANGINGS FOR SPRING,
And Samples and Lots of New Goods are now coming in from their manufactory, which, with a fresh importation of FRENCH DESIGNS, are ready for the inspection of their customers.
The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles.
IMITATION FRESCO DESIGNS
FOR
Parlors, Entries, Ceilings, Etc. Etc.,
PREPARED [4 19 thsm1m

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,
Egg and Stove sizes at $6'75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7'50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.
I advise my friends, and the public generally, to buy in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street
EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 828 Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 8

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7'50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7'00.
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE.
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 6

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 6
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 S. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ALFRED JENKS & SON.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 18th, at the Government Stables SHIPLEY street, below Ninth, the following Quartermasters' Stores:—
5 Cooking stoves,
11 Office stoves,
5 Stove pipe elbows,
4 Pokers,
2 Stove grates,
45 lbs. stove pipe,
8½ lbs. zinc,
1 Tin boiler,
1 Dripping pan,
1 Bake pan,
9 Chairs,
5 Office tables,
1 Office desk,
4 Common benches,
34 Common tables,
10 Double bunks,
11 Water buckets,
2 Hand saws,
2 Hatchets,
3 Saw files,
2 Hoes,
6 Rakes,
2 Marking brushes,
69½ feet Gas pipe,
5 Pendants,
6 Rose for hose,
3 Wheelbarrows,
124 Head halters and chains,
74 Neck straps and chains,
2 Lamp chaces,
1 Ruler,
545 lbs Rope,
2631 Rope halters,
32 Water casks,
1 Live boat, iron,
1 Live boat, wood,
8 Army wagons,
4 Single sets wheel mule harness,
4 Single sets lead mule harness,
2 Single sets mule ambulance harness.
Sale to commence at ten A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. B. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, May 5, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned Clothing and Equipage, consisting of say about—
9000 Uniform Coats,
500 Uniform Jackets,
7500 Great Coats,
600 Trousers,
500 Caps,
150 Shoes,
4000 Stockings,
200 Garters,
5000 Leggings,
16,000 Knit Blouses,
600 Flannel Frock Coats,
1000 Blankets, Woollen,
60 Blankets, Rubber,
40,000 lbs. Hospital Tents and Flies,
50 000 lbs. Wall Tents and Flies,
7500 Knapsacks,
8000 Haversacks,
8000 Canteens,
1000 Leather Stocks,
20 Drawers,
100 Shirts,
500 Bedsacks,
400 Mittens,
250 Cap Covers,
20 Pickaxes,
270 Mess Pans,
100 Camp Kettles,
60 Spades,
30 000 lbs. Common Tents,
36 000 lbs. Shelter Tents, etc.,
and various small articles of clothing and equipage. Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.
Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
5 7 7t D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, FRIDAY, May 18, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Sale, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M, the following named barges, viz.:—
Barge "Reliance," a double-decked barge, in good condition.
Length, 108 feet; breadth, 20 feet 6 inches; depth, 5 feet 9 inches.
Tonnage, about 150 tons; hull of white oak, with windlass on deck.
Barge "Kate," a single-decked barge, in good condition.
Length, 98 feet; breadth, 17 feet 6 inches; depth, 8 feet; of about 130 tons burden; hull of white oak.
Barge "Oneida," a double-decked barge, in good condition.
Length, 98 feet; breadth, 23 feet; depth, 6 feet 6 inches; of about 185 tons burden; hull of white oak; windlass on deck; iron cleats.
Barge "Walkill," a three-decked barge, in good condition.
Length, 109 feet; breadth, 31 feet; depth, 6 feet; of about 250 tons burden; hull of white oak; windlass on deck.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Purchasers must remove their property within five days from date of sale
By order of Quartermaster-General.
JOHN LIVERS,
Military Storekeeper United States Army.
E. F. JAMES,
4 27 16t Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866
Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, at the Government Stables, SHIPLEY Street, below Ninth, the following clothing, camp and garrison equipage, viz.:—
3 Cavalry Private's Jackets.
33 Bed Sacks (single)
32 Flannel Shirts.
1 Drum Case.
24 Hospital Tent Pins (large).
128 Hospital Tent Pins (small).
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Term—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. W. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, ETC.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.
Will be sold at Auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Storekeeper at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:—
17,000 Spades, new;
5500 short-handled and 1500 long-handled Shovels, new; and
90 Sibley Tents, worn.
These Spades and Shovels are from the best manufactures, and many of them are in original packages.
Tents will be sold singly; Spades and Shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen.
Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.
In addition to the above, there will be sold at the same time and place, the following articles, viz:—
6878 Felling Axes, with handles.
250 " without handles.
3775 Picks with handles.
600 " without handles.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 21 10t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, AT FORTRESS MONROE, Va.
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 26, 1866.
The following articles of irregular clothing will be sold at Public Auction, at Government Clothing Storehouse, on road leading to Camp Hamilton Fortress Monroe, Va., on WEDNESDAY, May 16 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:—
5150 pairs leggings, new,
3666 pairs trowsers, new,
56 citizens' coats, new,
22 pairs brogans, new,
7 Marine jackets, new,
23 Zouave vests, new,
23 Zouave scarfs, new,
19 Zouave caps, new,
2 Zouave jackets, new,
164 great coats, damaged,
122 dress coats, damaged,
50 hats and caps, damaged.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Purchasers must remove their property within five days from date of sale
By order of Quartermaster-General.
JOHN LIVERS,
Military Storekeeper United States Army.
E. F. JAMES,
4 27 16t Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866
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3 Cavalry Private's Jackets.
33 Bed Sacks (single)
32 Flannel Shirts.
1 Drum Case.
24 Hospital Tent Pins (large).
128 Hospital Tent Pins (small).
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Term—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. W. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBOR

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1866.

The Consolidated Debt Bill.

THE only serious objection which seems to be urged against Secretary McCULLOCH's plan of funding the interest-bearing portion of our national debt into a long five per cent. loan, is to that feature of it which proposes to make the stock entirely free of all taxation, municipal, State, or national. If this were wholly a new feature, it might be expected to encounter opposition; but it is not. Not a dollar of our national debt is now subject to municipal or State taxation. It has never been the policy of the Government to subject its obligations to the uncertainties of such burdens, for the simple reason that it would thereby put itself completely at the mercy of the States. A United States stock, subject to State or municipal taxation, might have its entire interest eaten up in that way, and thus become utterly valueless as an investment. The most that could be done, if such a policy were entered upon at all, would be to fix a limit beyond which local or State taxation should not be imposed. But even this is impracticable with reference to our present debt, because it was contracted under an agreement that it should be free from such taxation; and any violation of that agreement would be repudiation, which, of course, is not to be thought of.

State or municipal taxation of United States bonds is therefore out of the question; and the only remaining consideration is whether the Government would make more money by allowing the debt to remain in its present form, subject to its present rate of national taxation, and bearing its present high rates of interest, or by funding it into a long loan at a reduced rate of interest and free of all taxation? The present taxation of national bonds is the tax upon the *income* arising from them. Senator SHERMAN, in introducing the pending bill, said of this present income tax upon United States bonds, that it did not realize to the Government one-tenth of one per cent. on the aggregate debt. He says:—

"It cannot be denied that a strong feeling grows out of the exemption from State taxation of so large an amount of property, and various propositions have been made to subject them to taxation by the United States. While they bear interest at a rate equal to that paid in most of the States on notes and securities subject to tax, this feeling of inequality will continue to increase. They are now subject to income tax levied by the United States, but owing to the six hundred dollar exemption, now proposed to be increased to one thousand dollars, and also to the large amount held abroad, which cannot be reached, and the readiness with which the tax is evaded, it came to the United States less than one-tenth of one per cent. on the aggregate debt. In consideration of the reduction in the rate of interest from six and seven and three-tenths per cent. to five per cent., this bill proposes to extend the present exemption from State taxation to the income tax, and will, in effect, secure to the United States a reduction of one-sixth of the present interest fund, with but the trifling loss of the income."

Suppose, then, we take the Seven-thirties, and convert them into the proposed five per cent. stock, and free it from the income tax; how will the operation stand? We shall *lose* the income tax, amounting to one-tenth of one per cent.; we shall *save* the reduction of interest from seven and three-tenths per cent. to be five per cent; our net gain, therefore, will be two and two-tenths per cent.

Upon the six per cent. stocks we shall save by the reduction one per cent.; and deducting the one-tenth of one per cent. income tax, we have a net gain of nine-tenths of one per cent. The gain, therefore, to the Government by giving up its income tax, if it can thereby secure the funding of the debt into a five per cent. loan, is at a rate of 22 to 1 upon the Seven-thirties, and 9 to 1 upon the six per cents. As a financial operation then, we had much better give up the insignificant income tax, and secure the reduction of interest.

As we remarked the other day, this saving so far as the payment of interest is concerned, is equivalent to the wiping out of two hundred and seventy-five millions of the principal of the Seven-thirties, or three hundred and thirty-three millions of the six per cents. That is, were two hundred and seventy-five millions of the Seven-thirties or three hundred and thirty-three millions of the six per cents. to be paid to-day, and our total debt thus much reduced, the amount of interest we should thereby save would be just equal to what we would save by the proposed funding of the present debt into a five per cent. loan. As a matter of national economy, therefore, the taxation of the bonds had better be given up, if the proposed reduction in interest can thereby be secured.

But there is another view of this question of taxation worthy of consideration. The feeling against the exemption of United States bonds from taxation arises almost wholly in connection with municipal and State taxation. It is where a city or a State finds that its revenues are diminished by this exemption that complaints are made. The reduction of the rate of interest upon national securities to the low figure of five per cent. would go far to remove all occasion for these local grumblings. Where, as in our State, the legal rate of interest is only six per cent., and the holders of Government loans are many of them receiving seven and three-tenths per cent., there seems to be just ground of complaint if the latter are exempted from taxation. But if the Government interest were reduced to five per cent., this invidious discrimination would be done away, or, at least, would be less manifest than it is now. However, this freedom from taxation is not an essential part of Secretary McCULLOCH's plan for consolidating the debt. Its object is to create an inducement for the taking of the new loan. If the funding can be accomplished without that inducement, so much the better. As Senator SHERMAN shows in his speech, the saving of interest by consolidating the debt as proposed will be sufficient to create a sinking fund which, in thirty-five years, will extinguish the debt. "The effect is to pay the national debt by the saving of interest."

The arguments for the bill are so numerous and of such evident weight, that we do not wonder at the almost universal expression of sentiment in its favor. No financial measure since the war begun has commanded such general approval.

Growth and Resources of the West.

FEW persons realize the extent and resources of our country. A glance upon the map, it is true, will show that more than one-half of it is, as yet, uncultivated and uninhabited. The vast regions west of the Missouri are comparatively untouched; but even with reference to some of the older States there are prevalent only the vaguest ideas as to their condition and capacities. How many people at the East are aware that its State of Illinois is already the *fourth* State in the Union in population, and by the census of 1870 may be found to be the third? And yet, as the traveller whirls across the broad prairies by any of the numerous lines of railway traversing the State, it will seem to him that not one acre in a hundred of the land is under cultivation. The same number of inhabitants to the square mile that Massachusetts has would give Illinois a population of nearly *nine millions*.

Missouri is now the seventh State in the Union as to population. She is probably receiving, at the present time, a larger immigration than any of the other States. She has a soil as productive as that of Illinois, iron ore in as great abundance as Pennsylvania, coal underlying the whole State, rich mines of lead, and inexhaustible springs of salt. The Mississippi river skirts her eastern boundary; the Missouri washes half of her western border and traverses the entire State; two great lines of railway span her territory from east to west, while a third penetrates towards the southwest, and a fourth to the northwest; and her commercial metropolis is already the chief city west of the Alleghanies. This State has an imperial domain larger than all the New England States combined, a half larger than Pennsylvania, almost as large as New York, New Jersey, and Maryland—its resources are unrivalled, and its capacity for sustaining a dense population is not exceeded by that of any other State. Give it a population per square mile equal to that of Pennsylvania, and it would have more than four millions of inhabitants; equal to that of Massachusetts, and it would have over *ten millions!*

Such facts as these are food for thought. They show us where the preponderating material and political power of the country will ere long be located. "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

Admission of Colorado—Her Population.

WE see it stated that the population of Colorado is "barely fifteen thousand," and that the bill for its admission as a State is to be vetoed on that ground. Colorado polled last November 7253 votes. The ratio of voters to population all over the country, in 1860, was nearly one to seven. According to this vote, Colorado would have a population of about 50,000. She furnished several fine regiments to the United States service during the war, and no soldiers in the Western Department were better or braver than hers.

It has never been the practice, in the admission of new States, to insist upon any fixed standard of population. The vote of Colorado last fall was larger than that of Nevada. There is a great clamor in certain quarters for the admission of Florida, among other States, just now; yet Florida polled last fall, at an election for Governor, less than 4000 votes. Her whole free population, in 1860, was less than 80,000. It might be well to lay down the rule that no States shall be admitted into the Union unless they have a population entitling them to at least one member of Congress; but the rule should be a uniform one, and apply to all cases. We apprehend that if Colorado is kept out now, it will be from political considerations primarily, and not from want of population.

ADMIRAL NUNEZ'S REPORT.—The report of the Spanish Admiral NUNEZ is but another verification of the old proverb, that there are two sides to every question. The first reports that we heard of the bombardment of Valparaiso were all strongly biassed in favor of Chili; and it was very natural that our people should sympathize rather with a struggling republic, even if in the wrong, than with an old monarchy so tyrannical as that of Spain. But the account of the difficulty, as given by Admiral NUNEZ, unless utterly false, throws on a new light the discussion. For instance, he states of the American Minister:—

"He insisted, nevertheless, in proposing another plan, which was that I should write a manifest, stating that since nothing could prevent the bombardment, I would desist and spare Valparaiso. The Commodore thought that such an act of generosity would be appreciated by the Government of Chili, which would then declare its readiness to accede to my demands. My reply was, that although by so doing I would incur the heaviest responsibility, still, for the sake of peace, I would accept the proposition, provided a member of the Chilian Government would guarantee to me personally, in the presence of the American Minister, that my proceeding would be appreciated and reciprocated. The proposal of the Commodore was nevertheless rudely rejected by Chili."

Making allowance for the national prejudice due to his position, we cannot but view the rejection of such an offer by Chili as a reckless challenge for the destruction of the city. We have now heard the American naval account, the newspaper and the Spanish account, but still it would be unfair to form a final judgment. We must wait until the Chilians speak for themselves, and the English Minister exculpates himself from the severe censure which still rests on his conduct.

VALPARAISO.

Further Details of the Bombardment—List of the Property Destroyed—More about Commodore Rodgers' Diplomatic Feats—Indignation of the English at Their Naval Commander and Resident Minister—The First Presented with a Wooden Sword and the Latter Turned Out of His Hotel and Club—Reinforcement of the Spanish Fleet—Preparations to Meet the Formidable Peruvian Iron-Clads—French Designs in South America—Important Documents Discovered at Lima Showing that France and England are Interested in the Spanish-Chilian War.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "VANDERBILT," OFF VALPARAISO, April 8.—I failed to get off a letter by the last steamer from this port. I learn that the *Pacific* sails to-morrow, and send you some brief particulars about the bombardment which your correspondent in this city has doubtless not given.

COMMODORE RODGERS' DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS.

When the *Vanderbilt*, *Monadnock*, and the vessels of the squadron reached here they were admitted to the harbor by the Spanish blockading fleet without any demurrer. The Chilians thought we had come to help them by force of arms, and the Spaniards thought so too. In fact, we believed so in the fleet; but it has turned out differently.

Immediately on his arrival Commodore Rodgers made diplomatic efforts to adjust the difficulty, but without avail. Negotiations were some time pending, and it was reported on board the vessels that Commodore Rodgers had succeeded in getting the day set for the bombardment postponed, in anticipation of a final adjustment, and subsequently that he had positively forbidden the bombardment. But this is all nonsense, as of course there is no law or precedent which could authorize a neutral power, single-handed, in preventing a belligerent from firing on a belligerent city after due notice had been given.

A NICE BIT OF REVENGE.

The course of Commodore Rodgers and General Kilpatrick has gained them the respect of all classes—the Spaniards, Chilians, English, and French—and has given us of the fleet one of the sweetest revenges ever enjoyed by man, which I will endeavor to explain that all Americans may enjoy it. As far as this fleet has been, the foreign part of the population of the South American coast have been secesh, and during our war they were as insulting to "Yankees" as they dared to be. The English residents at Valparaiso were particularly "our dearest friends," and hated us most cordially. During the Rebellion they repeatedly informed the people of the country that the United States were "played out."

At this place the idea of American iron-clads going outside of a harbor was laughed at and kept as a standing joke ever since the days of the first ill-fated *Monitor*. They laughed at the comparison of an American iron-clad with the *Leander* and *Sutlej*—both crack English vessels—or even with the *Numancia*. Great was their rage when their own Admiral abandoned them to bombardment, and greater their chagrin when, seeing the English and French vessels leaving the harbor, they were compelled to go to Commodore Rodgers and beg the protection of the American cheese-box *Monadnock* and American flag. It was hugely gratifying to see these same people, who have been abusing us for the last four years, asking the protection which their own fleet could not or would not afford.

English interests in Valparaiso are immense, American interests but a mere fraction, and the revenge was cheap, and those on shore who had to suffer enjoyed it. I believe it did the heart of the old Commodore good to refuse them protection, and to intimate that he was not going to "pull English chesnuts out of the fire." The French Minister asked protection for French interests.

"Excuse me," said the Commodore, "you had a squadron here."

"Pardon," replied the French Minister, "it sails to-day, and abandons us to our fate."

The Prussian Minister, the Italian Envoy, too asked aid, but no aid could be tendered them. The English residents got frantic, and, on the day before the bombardment published the following advertisement in the paper:—

FOR SALE OR TO SAIL.

Her Britannic Majesty's steam frigates *Leander* and *Sutlej*. These new and safe vessels can be bought or chartered, to go anywhere or for any purpose, *except to fight*. Inquire, for terms, to Jack Denham, Captain, on board, or to J. H. Thompson, Minister Resident at Santiago.

The Americans chuckled with delight, perfectly content to suffer themselves to see the agony of the French and English. On Saturday the English residents sent off to the English admiral a handsome cane, in which was a handsome wooden sword! The English Minister, Thompson, came to Valparaiso and left in a hurry the day before the bombardment. His room at the hotel was entered and his despatches taken, and on his arrival at his hotel in Santiago he was given notice to quit by the proprietor. He was also turned out of the club of which he had been a member for the last forty years. The English fleet is now at a discount, the officers do not go ashore, and they are "damned all in heaps." On the contrary, the English residents say we are "bully boys," and swear by John Rodgers, although he didn't save their property.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

The Chilians, too, are loud in their praise of us. More than this, they have shown their gratitude in an important service. Certain highly important documents sent to the Chilian President by the Dictator of Peru have been given to General Kilpatrick and forwarded by him to Washington. These documents came to light in this manner:—Some time ago a French stranger suddenly died in Lima. The Peruvian Government took charge of his papers, etc., as is usual, and among them discovered documents which proved him to have been a French agent coming with proposals to the Dictator of Peru to make himself King or Emperor, promising aid in men and money from France under the Mexican flag—in other words, through Maximilian. These papers show that there is a nice little scheme between France and Spain to make a jump at all the South American republics. England approves but does not help by men or money. This whole Chilian war is part and parcel of the plan. This important information goes by this mail to Washington, and you will, doubtless, have more of it very soon from that source.

NO MORE BOMBARDMENTS.

VALPARAISO, April 9.—The Spanish squadron is still in this harbor, and Callao has not been bombarded. No further action has been taken as yet against any other points on the coast, and the Spanish Commodore had assured the foreign Consuls that he will not renew the bombardment of Valparaiso, unless his squadron was annoyed by torpedoes, or the Government of Chili attempted to use severe measures with the Spanish subjects in its hands.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE SPANISH SQUADRON.

The Spanish squadron at Valparaiso has been reinforced by the arrival of the screw frigate *Almanza*, of sixty guns; and the screw-corvettes *Vad-dras* and *Consuelo*, twenty guns each, and the transport *Trinidad*, six guns, are now due here. These vessels bring a large supply of clothing and of ordnance stores. Among the latter are twenty-eight rifled guns of the heaviest calibre, for distribution among the other vessels of the squadron, the *Numancia* receiving the largest portion; and besides, they have fifteen hundred men, marine infantry, for duty on shore, should their services be required in that way. Other ships are looked for daily; among them, additional iron-clads. The Spanish force now stands as follows:—

	Guns.
Numancia, iron-clad 4000 tons, screw	40
Villa de Madrid, screw	50
Almanza, screw	60
Berenguela, screw	50
Blanca, screw	50
Resolucion, screw	40
Marques de la Victoria, screw	3
Vanedora, screw	3
Total	296

The arrival of the others will increase this force as follows:—

	Guns.
Trinidad, screw	6
Vad-dras, screw	20
Consuelo, screw	20
Additional for distribution	28
Making a grand total of	370

This is a very respectable force, one that can inflict serious damage, and one that the *Huascar* and *Independencia*, Peruvian iron-clads, may find not so easy to destroy as they suppose.

THE FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE SPANISH SQUADRON

are unknown, but you may expect to hear by any arrival of a repetition of the scenes at Valparaiso. Nunez can now afford to leave a portion of his fleet to maintain the blockade of Valparaiso while he moves north or south on his errand of destruction. He may, however, and probably will keep his forces well in hand until the Peruvian iron clads make their appearance.

CONDEMNATION OF THE ACTION OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

The British residents of Santiago have confirmed the resolutions of their countrymen in Valparaiso, in which the conduct of their Charge and Admiral was so severely condemned for not having prevented by force the bombardment of Valparaiso, and consequent destruction of their property. A copy of these resolutions was forwarded by the last mail. It is also stated that the French residents in Valparaiso had presented their claims for the damage they had sustained by the bombardment.

LOSSES SUSTAINED BY THE BOMBARDMENT.

The following is a statement given of the losses sustained by the bombardment and fire created thereby:—

Public property	$432,500
Private property	450,600
Furniture	100,000
Merchandise	9 200 000
Total	$10,183,000

HOW DIVIDED.

Public property	$432 500
To Chilenos	352 500
To foreigners	9,398,000
Total	$10,183 000

This estimate is considered below the mark, and the immense difference of the loss sustained by foreigners over the Government and people of Chili is supposed to be given for effect, more than for its extreme accuracy. There is no doubt but that the foreigners have suffered vastly more than the Chilians, as they will whenever any point on the coast is bombarded, for remove everything foreign throughout the length and breadth of these Spanish American republics, and there is little left to destroy.

PROBABLE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PERUVIAN IRON-CLADS.

The other ports of Chili that will probably receive the attention of Commodore Nunez are Coquimbo and Caldera, and then Peru will come in for her share, and probably Ecuador may have a taste of war by a visit from the Spaniards to Guayaquil; but it will be a little while yet before this work is commenced, for the Spaniards will probably have another crack at the fleet of the allies to the southward before carrying out the other programme to the northward.

I learn that the Peruvian corvettes *Union* and *America* have left the balance of the allied fleet and gone to the Straits of Magellan to join company with the *Huascar* and *Independencia*. I would not be surprised if the Spanish squadron, or a large portion of it, would visit that locality in order to head off the two expected iron-clads, and try to prevent their reaching the Pacific Ocean. The probabilities are they will do so, and we may next hear of an important and highly interesting naval engagement somewhere in the vicinity of Terra del Fuego.—*New York Herald.*

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store—it is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from.
Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO.
720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Stifles all insects that breathe through their skins. Excellent defense against Clothes Moths. Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. it

MISBLER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Phila.

HAVANA CIGARS.
FRESH IMPORTATIONS AND A LARGE VARIETY,
OFFERED LOW, AND IN LOTS TO SUIT DEALERS, BY
S. FUQUET & SONS,
5 10 6t4p IMPORTERS,
No. 216 S. FRONT STREET.

LOST OR STOLEN.—E. W. CLARK & CO.'S Check on First National Bank, for $599 77, dated May 8, 1866, No. 12,412. Payment having been stopped, persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. 1t*

CARRIAGE HORSES.—WILL BE sold, at HERKNESS' BAZAAR, on SATURDAY, 12th inst., a pair of very handsome, well-matched Bay Horses, sound and kind, and fine drivers. The owner's name will be given. 5 10 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

☞ NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New building S. E. cor. of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
Cash books will be kept at each office, and any debts entered therein are owing to E. S. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT street.
4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. E. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10 1m

☞ THE GRAND ORGAN,
BUILT BY
J. C. B. STANBRIDGE,
FOR
ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,
TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets,
will be formally opened on
FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1866,
at 8 o'clock.
It is the largest organ in Philadelphia, and its resources will be displayed by
Messrs. M. H. Cross, Hugh Clarke, Massa Warner, J. A. Getze, J. C. B. Stanbridge and F. Darley.
Professor THOMAS BISHOP has volunteered his services.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut; and at Lippincott's Drug Store, N. W. corner of Twentieth and Cherry streets.
No tickets will be sold at the doors of the Church. 5 5 6t*

☞ THE GREAT LECTURE, "THE TWO Thirteens," by Major A. R. CALHOUN, late Chief of Scouts under General Grant, will be delivered in CONCERT HALL, May 12, at 8 P. M.
Tickets to be had at Pugh's store, Sixth and Chesnut streets; Marlion's, No. 808 Chesnut; and at the Hall on Saturday.
Admission, 35c. Reserved seats, 50c. 5 10 3t*

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND Street,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
THEIR SECOND IMPORTATION FOR THIS SPRING,
A CASE OF THE
Popular Black Iron Barèges,
WITH THE HEAVY MESH,
(5 10 3t4p
In the 3-4 and 8-4 Widths.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN THE PRICES
OF
FANCY SILKS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PROPOSE OFFERING FROM DAY TO DAY
The balance of their
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
OF
FANCY SILKS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FROM FORMER RATES. [5 8 th s 2t4p

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
TWO CASES, ONE HUNDRED PIECES,
OF
SUMMER POPLINS,
At 37½ Cents a Yard,
BEING MUCH BELOW
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
N. B.—A great variety of DRESS GOODS, at 37½ cents a yard. [5 8 tuth2t4p

FREEMAN & CO.
ARE NOW OPENING, AT
No. 45 North SECOND Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,
At the Store lately occupied by E. Jones Lister, a complete and extensive assortment of
Rich Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
In Black Walnut Rosewood, or Mahogany.
Also, Dining Room, Common, and Kitchen Furniture.
Fine Enamelled Chamber Sets, in large variety.
Cane Seat Chairs, Extension Tables, Mattresses, and Bedding, Looking Glasses, etc. etc. [5 10 thstu3t rp

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No. 336 South SECOND Street.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

BOARDING—A DESIRABLE SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM now vacant, at No. 204 South ELEVENTH Street. 5 9 6t

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW STORE,
At the Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
BLACK SILKS.
Cheap lots of Dress Goods. Bought very low at the late auction sales.
Black all-wool Delaines, double width, 56 and 75 cents.
French Lawns, 25, 28, 31 and 37½ cents.
Mohair Challies, 28 cents a yard, etc. etc.
Best quality American Prints, 16 and 18½ cents.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
Just opened, 5000 pieces Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, White Piques, Striped and Plaid Nainsooks, Muslins, Striped and Plaid Cambric Muslins, Hair Cord Stripe Muslins.
LINEN GOODS. LINEN GOODS.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Shirting Linens, Birdseye Linens.
Scotch Diaper, Linen Huckabacks, etc. etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins; Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Just opened, 800 Needle-worked Cambric Bands, at gold prices.
Hamburg Flouncing and Insertings, Cambric Edgings, Dimity Bands.
1000 Linen Fans at old prices.
Silk Sun Umbrellas.
Hoop Skirts, best quality, made to order expressly for our sales, and warranted for six months.
PRICE & WOOD,
5 9 N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT

EMPORIUM FOR
BLACK SILKS.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF
GROS GRAINS AND TAFFETA SILKS
IN THE CITY.
ELEGANT SILK MANTILLAS,
NOW OPEN.
Bargains in Dress Goods, from Auction,
AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street,
5 9 6trp ABOVE CHESNUT.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Large purchases at the late Auction Sales enable us to offer great inducements in the price of all the popular styles of Dress Goods.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 9 2t Above Willow.

RICH BLACK SILKS, OF ALL WIDTHS and grades
FROM AUCTION.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 9 2t Above Willow.

FRENCH CASSIMERES AND COATINGS, FROM AUCTION.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 9 2t Above Willow.

LIGHT FANCY CASSIMERES, FOR LADIES' SACQUES, CAPS, Etc. Etc.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 9 2t Above Willow.

TAMBOURED LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 9 2t Above Willow.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE A FINE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS.
BLACK PUSSER LACE POINTS.
BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.
WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS.
TWO YARDS WIDE GRENADINES.
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE PERCALES.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE LACONS.
TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
BEST BLACK SILKS, ETC., ETC. [4 12 stuth 5p

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—
REAL CLUNY LACES.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
LONG LACE VEILS AT $1, A BARGAIN.
WHITE GOODS.
—SHIRRED MUSLINS FOR WAISTS.
—PLAID AND STRIPE NAINSOOK.
—FRENCH SKIRTING MUSLIN.
5-4 SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, CHEAP. [4 24 stuth 2t

REMOVAL.
COCHRAN & GOWEN,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Opposite the Banking House of Jay Cooke & Co.
[5 8 6t

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.
This well-known House, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout, in the most modern style, will be re-opened for the reception of guests
On Saturday, May 12, 1866.
Rooms can be engaged from this date, at the Office of the Hotel, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., or by addressing
BAKER & FARLEY,
PROPRIETORS.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1866. [5 8 5t
N. B.—The House will be open for the inspection of the public on THURSDAY, May 10, from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M. 5 8 3t

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

FINE ART SALE.

In yesterday's issue of THE TELEGRAPH we called attention to the fact that Mr. B. Scott, Jr., had on exhibition and for sale a large number of fine paintings, at his Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. A careful inspection of the collection will show that it is one of the best, if not the very best that has ever been offered to a Philadelphia public.

There are 177 pictures on view, and all of them are fair specimens of art. The collection embraces some of the best productions of the Flemish, Dutch and French schools. The names of the artists are a guarantee of the value of the pictures. Our space will not permit us to speak at large of each particular picture, but there are some that deserve a special mention.

No. 16—"A Street Scene in Antwerp," is a most admirable specimen of Flemish art. It represents an old gabled house, and the costumes are highly effective and elaborately finished.

No. 58—Entitled "Plundering and Burning of a Village in Belgium, by the Spaniards under the Duke of Alva, during the Sixteenth Century," is perhaps the most spirited work in the collection. It is from the easel of Ruyten, of Antwerp. The piece is filled with figures of the alarmed populace flying from danger. The architectural beauties of the picture are not the least of its attractions. The effects of the fire and smoke are finely managed, and prove that the artist is familiar with his calling.

No. 65—"Jumping Jack," by Bereure, of Brussels, is a highly humorous sketch. It represents a benevolent-looking old gentleman amusing a child with one of those eccentric toys whose limbs obey the behests of a string. The subject is admirably handled.

No. 61—Entitled "Love and Jealousy," by David Col, of Antwerp, is a very suggestive picture. A beautiful girl is watching the actions of her lover, who is not aware of her being near him. The expression is very fine.

No. 64—"A Street Scene in Amsterdam," by Eversen, is very fine in its coloring.

No. 109—"A Marriage Contract," by Stroekel, of Amsterdam, is an admirable work of art. The contracting parties are at a table signing the papers. The management of the costumes and the entire coloring can hardly be excelled.

Nos 112 and 114 are companion pictures by the Brothers Kook-Kook, of Amsterdam, and are splendid efforts of these fine artists. The best figure piece in the collection is "The Reception Day," by Carolus, of Brussels.

A very touching little sketch, entitled "Mother and Child," by Wagner, of Dusseldorf, will attract attention. It is extremely simple in its details, only a beautiful young mother rocking her babe to sleep; but it tells the whole story in the most eloquent way.

No. 132—"The Young Artist," by Wurtz, of Brussels, is a capital picture. A proud mother is inspecting the first efforts of her child, and the sentiment of satisfaction is plainly stamped upon her countenance. There are other pictures that are worthy of description, but it would perhaps be better if all persons interested in art would go to Mr. Scott's gallery and inspect for themselves. The sale commences this evening and will be continued to morrow evening. The catalogue can be had by calling at Mr. Scott's gallery.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Owen Marlowe's popularity was proved by the large house assembled for his benefit. He appeared in *Who Killed Cock Robin?* a piece which has had great success in New York, and in a new peculiarity, *His Lordship*, which was full of fun, and very successful. This evening Mr. Hemple, a popular comedian in this city, will make his first appearance. Mr. Hemple, since his last appearance at this theatre, has played at the Walnut and at the American Theatre, and always with the same popular success. To-morrow evening Miss Price will take a benefit, at which Mr. Mordaunt and Miss Jefferson will appear.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Edwin Adams plays this evening the part of "Frank Hawthorne" in *Men of the Day*. This play, first produced at the Walnut, has always seemed to be the special property of Mr. Adams. It is one of his best roles, and the play is decidedly the very best of all written by Falconer. The Chesnut will commence at 8 o'clock, instead of a quarter to 8, as heretofore.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The success of *Hamlet*, with crowded houses, is all that can be chronicled at this house. Mr Booth has established himself as the "Hamlet" of the age.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels have but two more evenings. To-night the celebrated *M. Duchalumeau* will be given, with the *Green Monster* and Young America. To-morrow, benefit of Gabriel Ravel.

MR. RUFUS ADAMS, the eminent Elocutionist, will give an entertainment at Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening, May 15. Choice selections of vocal and instrumental music, by lady and gentlemen amateurs, will be interspersed with the Select Readings of Mr. Adams. An amateur will recite "Shamus O'Brien," a tale of the Irish rebellion. Mr. Adams will introduce several of his favorite pupils, including a son of Bishop Simpson. This will form one of the best entertainments of the season.

ORGAN OPENING.—The portion of our community who delight in musical entertainments will have a rare opportunity of being present at one to-morrow evening at St. Clement's Church. The new organ, the finest and largest in the country and by far the largest in our city, will be then opened for the first time, and many of our first performers call all its powers into play. The entertainment will be at once grand, solemn, and delightful, and will, we doubt not, crowd the church to overflowing.

A MATINEE will be given by Mr. Gaertner, at the Foyer of the Academy of Music, on Thursday, May 17. We learn from the programme that we are to have an opportunity of hearing M'me Abel, the classical pianist. M'me Abel is a pupil of Chopin, and her playing is compared, in the German papers, to that of M'me Clara Schumann. Mr. Gaertner will also be assisted by the classical Quintette Club of this city.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

BEAR NOT FALSE WITNESS.—A night or two since a party of eight young men made an attack on a passenger railway car, at Germantown road and Oxford street. The conductor was assaulted, and the windows of the car were broken. Yesterday afternoon one of the party was arrested, and during a hearing before Alderman Clouds he stated that he had nothing to do with the affair, and could prove an alibi.

Time was given him to prove his assertion, when he brought forward as witnesses seven individuals, who were about to testify to his whereabouts at the time the assault on the car was made, but unluckily for the prisoner and his would-be witnesses, the conductor recognized every one of them as the party who assaulted the car. Whereupon the entire party was held to bail on the charge of inciting to riot.

BAD GIRLS.—A young girl named Sally Tobin, and an accomplice named Annie Stansburg, were before Alderman Swift yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing some clothing and a gold ring from a house on Eighth street, where Sally was engaged as a domestic. Sally is only sixteen years of age, and, motivated by the other girl, had resolved to lead a vicious life, and stole the articles mentioned to aid her in her foolish resolve. The Alderman committed them both to prison, to learn the ways of wisdom.

A NEW WORK OF ART.—A beautiful photographic view of the death-bed scene of President Lincoln is now on exhibition at Earles' Gallery. It groups together all the distinguished characters who were congregated together on that mournful occasion. It is the intention of the artist to give the picture general distribution. Rev Charles M. Blake, late chaplain of the army, is the general agent for Pennsylvania, and persons desiring to engage in the sale of the picture will do well to call upon him at Mr. Earle's.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

CARPENTER SHOP DESTROYED BY FIRE.—This morning about half-past 1 o'clock the brick carpenter shop, belonging to Thomas Rogers, situated on Wood street, below Seventeenth, was destroyed by fire. The loss will reach about $100. A small stable adjoins the carpenter shop, which contained a number of horses, but they all escaped.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This morning an election for seven directors of the Southern Mail Steamship Company was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, by the stockholders of the Company. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—Henry Winsor, Frederick Collins, James A. Wright, Stephen Flanagan, Winfield S. Russell, A. F. Chesebrough, Richard Wood.

IN THE HANDS OF THE PHILISTINES.—Last night a soldier visited a house on Beach street, near Noble, and while there fell asleep. When he awoke he found his pocket-book had been stolen, containing $119. The police were summoned, and six girls, occupants of the house, were arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, who committed them to prison.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—Two youthful delinquents, named William Johnson and George Buckley, one aged 16 and the other 19 years, who hail from Baltimore, attempted to rob a tailor store at Thirty-first street and Gray's Ferry road last night. They were arrested and taken before Alderman Lutz, who committed them to answer.

BILLIARD EXHIBITION.—This evening, May 10, at L. Dow's rooms, No. 1106 Chestnut street, Messrs. Ryall, Palmer, Punket, and others will participate in a friendly game of 500 points up. Come one, come all.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—About one o'clock this morning an attempt was made to get into a tailor store at Front and Widow streets. The front window was bored, but the would-be burglar was frightened off.

WHO KILLED DR. BURDELL?—Some persons are inclined to think that the mystery of the Burdell murder has at length been cleared up by a man called "Golden"—a very unsuitable name, by-the-by, for an individual who appears to have a face of brass, a cranium of lead, and a heart of iron. If Mrs Cunningham did kill Dr Burdell, it is clear that she is just the sort of dashing widow that one would not like to propose to; but we don't think this Golden witness knows much about the matter. Some men are as eager for notoriety, in any imaginable form, as sensible people are to secure one of those excellent suits now selling so cheaply at Tower Hall.

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as			$4 00
" "	"	*Vests*	" 2·50
" *Black*	"	*Pants*	" 5·00
" " *Cloth Vests*			" 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*			14 00
" *Black Suits*			20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A MOST EXCELLENT TONIC for any season of the year is Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It strengthens the stomach and bowels, and promotes the general health; it is certain also to expel worms, and affords immediate relief to nervous, fretting, restless children. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

AUCTION LACE CURTAINS, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
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Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Also, fine Curtains, from $2 to $50 all from Auction, and unusually cheap, selling at less prices than before the war, at W. Henry Patten's Shade and Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FOR BREAKFAST,
FOR DINNER,
FOR SUPPER
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES,
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS,
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

WINDOW SHADES, ONLY $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Also, Lace Curtains, One Dollar.
At Patten's Curtain and Upholstery Store.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL.
STOKES & CO., CLOTHIERS.
STOKES & CO., CLOTHIERS.
SPRING CLOTHING!!!
SPRING CLOTHING!!!

IF YOU WISH TO BE BEAUTIFUL use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, lovely. Any druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at fifty cents per bottle.

REDUCED PRICES.—Now is the time to get superior Photographs, executed in artistic manner, of rare accuracy, at moderate prices, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

THE WOMAN'S FRIEND.—Lash's five dollar Washing Machine is the best washer in the market. Call and see it, at
No 727 MARKET street.

CONVINCED!—The most skeptical of the merits of *Hasheesh Candy*. Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, rapidly disappear before its influence. For sale by all Druggists.

GOUGH on "Peculiar People" at the Academy of Music, Monday evening, 14th inst.

"Lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dev st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.—Over *one thousand* of these beautiful instruments in use in Philadelphia. Only at J. E. GOULD'S, Seventh and Chesnut.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, unlike and superior to any and all reed instruments
Only at J. E. GOULD'S, Seventh and Chesnut.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

ICE AXES, TOMAHAWKS, AND TONGS, various kinds of Ice Picks, Ice Mallets, with a Pick in the handle; large Iron Spoons for Ice Cream Freezers, and other seasonable Hardware, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRACKETS, AND HOOKS, AND CHAINS, of several patterns, for suspending Hanging Baskets or Bird Cages, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

PLUMBERS' AND GAS-FITTERS' PIPE-Hooks, Gas Tongs, and Wrenches, Melting Ladles and Pots, Shave Hooks, Tap Borers, Rasps, etc., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL

MARRIED.

CARVER—McCOY.—On the evening of February 13, by the Rev. George W. Brindle, FRANK C. CARVER to LIZZIE C. McCOY, both of this city.

KELLY—LATOUR.—On the 3d instant, by the Rev. George Strobel, Mr. EDWARD C. KELLY to CELESTE, daughter of the late Captain Amedee Latour.

DIED.

BADLIN.—On the 9th instant, SOPHIA A. BADLIN, eldest daughter of Joseph Badlin.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 225 Pine street.

BUNKER.—On the 7th instant, Mr. HARRY BUNKER, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Weccacoe Fire Engine Company, Board of Delegates of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Southwark Lodge, No. 146, I. O. of O. F., and Mount Zion Encampment, No 24, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 527 McIlwain street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union Ground.

CRILLY.—On the 8th instant, CECELIA, daughter of Henry and Jane Crilly, aged 15 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No 1315 Marshall street, on Saturday morning, May 12, at 8½ o'clock, without further notice.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.

A large and well-finished HOUSE, with stabling and carriage house, with plenty of good water and fruit. Two acres of ground enclosed. Situated on Woodbury Road, near Red Bank Ferry, New Jersey. Immediate possession. Apply to

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
N. W. Corner THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
5 10 6t Philadelphia.

COTTAGE AT PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16,
at 1 o'clock, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Chester Township, less than half a mile from the city limits, containing nearly FIVE ACRES OF LAND, on which is a good substantial House, built in Cottage style, containing ten rooms.
Also, out-kitchen and dining-room, summer house, barn and stable chicken house, etc.
The grounds have been put in excellent order; well fenced, and planted with fruit and shade trees, vines, etc. etc.
The property is within five minutes walk of Thurlow's Station and fifteen minutes of Chester Station and has a fine view of the river.
Possession given at once. From its healthy location and easy access, is a very desirable place for a summer residence.
For further information, apply to
GEORGE BAKER, Chester,
Or JOHN CASTNER,
5 1 13t* Tradesmen's Bank, Philadelphia.

MANTUA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and Lot Thirty-seventh and Hamilton, $2,500. Two Houses and Lots on Thirty-second street, north of Powelton avenue, $2500. Two Houses and Lots on Thirty-third and Hamilton streets, $3000. Apply to
5 10 thstu3t* SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,
THIRTY-FIFTH Street and LANCASTER Avenue.

MANTUA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A very desirable Dwelling, with large lot of ground. Price $20,000.
N. B.—No person authorized to advertise property for sale without a written order for the same from the subscriber. [5 10thstu3t*] S. HUTCHINSON.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE three-story Brick Residence, No. 324 S. Twenty-first street. The house has three-story back buildings, and is replete with all the modern conveniences. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH St. 5 10 3t*

L. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.
Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27 1m5p

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.
No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 1mrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc.
Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

WANTS

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AGENTS TO SELL the Largest Photograph which has ever been offered to the public, of the Capitol and White House, Washington, D. C.; have never been offered in this city. Call at
R. NEWELL'S,
No. 724 ARCH Street,
5 9 3t* From 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.

WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL of $2000 to $3000, in an old-established Drug Store. Address, for one week,
"QUASSIA,"
5 8 3t* Philadelphia Post Office.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Activemen of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 418 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

B. Scott, Jr., has the pleasure of announcing to connoisseurs of art a very valuable collection of IMPORTED HIGH CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
represented by the following leading artists of the Flemish, Dusseldorf, Dutch, and French schools, viz.:—

W. Bouguereau,	David Col,
Eugene Verboeckhoven,	J. Carolus,
Ferdinand de Braeckelaer,	F. Kursemann,
A. Von Hamme,	A. Eversen,
M. A. Kock-Kock,	W. Kock Kock,
T. Wagner,	T. Ruyten,
R. Von Seben,	H. Dilidaert,
Hendrick H. Shaeffels,	Zachery Notermann,
J. Vaarberg,	H. de Beul,
H. Savry,	J. Carrabain,
J. Rosierse,	F. Musin,
P. V. Verreydyt,	Ch's Hue,
A. Serrure,	H. E. Reyntjens,
T. C. Lerckert,	T. C. Meriz,
J. Stroebel,	Theodore Gerard,
W. Morris,	C. Springer,
F. Lebret,	and others.

to be sold at auction, by B. Scott, Jr., on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, May 10 and 11, at 7½ o'clock, at
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.
The above are now on exhibition free, day and evening.
Every painting in this collection is guaranteed original. 5 8 3t

THE HARRISON BOILER
A SAFE STEAM BOILER.
The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.
Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.
For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON Jr. Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 10 tuths rp

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
FLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m

S. E. Cor. Second and Market Sts. Philad.

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
4 18 2mrp

MISS C. O'BYRNE,
In her New and Elegant Store,
No. 807 ARCH Street,
Has now open a large stock of the choicest
FRENCH MILLINERY.
A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department.
Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
And Boys' Wear,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT HELWEG'S,
No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.
First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

REMARKABLE NOTE.

I have the pleasure to announce that on and after
To-Morrow, (Wednesday) the 9th Inst.,
I shall have the
Stock Lager Beer on Draught.
The most healthy, and best beverage for the warm weather.
COME AND TRY IT, AT [5 8 3t
No. 631 CHESNUT Street.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.
Sold by all Druggists.
Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5 rp

TWENTY YEARS OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE has rendered Dr. KINKELIN the most successful practitioner far and near. Consult Dr. KINKELIN corner of THIRD and UNION Streets. Consultation free of charge. Dr. Kinkelin's Book on the Infirmities of the Generative System, caused by the vicious habits of youth, will be mailed by enclosing 25 cents in a letter. 5 10 6t*

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cure guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 5 5 6t

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH,
NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc.,
may be obtained as usual at
QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND,
2 12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing; do., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 3mrp PARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Threatening the Life of a Banker.

A tinner of this city, named Barron, who had lost three hundred dollars via the broken Merchants' National Bank, followed Huyck, the President of the Bank, on the street, yesterday, armed with a soldering iron, threatening his life, and Huyck paid him his money.

Presidential Reception.

There will be a reception at the White House on Tuesday night next.

Smallpox in South Carolina.

The smallpox is reported to be declining in South Carolina.

Important Circular from the Navy Department—Establishment of Permanent Squadrons.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1866.—The following permanent Squadrons are established, having, respectively, the limits designated upon the Squadron Charts, viz.:—

1st. North Atlantic Squadron, embracing what was known as the Home or West India Squadron.

2d. European Squadron, embracing the Atlantic coast of Europe, the Mediterranean, and part of the West Coast of Africa.

3d. South Atlantic Squadron, embracing part of the West Coast of Africa, and the Southeast coast of South America.

4th. South Pacific Squadron, embracing the West coast of South America and Australia.

5th. North Pacific Squadron, embracing the West coast of North America and the Sandwich Islands.

6th. Asiatic Squadron, embracing the East coast of Asia and adjacent islands.

The Squadrons now known as the Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons will be temporarily continued, but the designation of the former will be, hereafter, the Atlantic Coast Squadron.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Senate.

The House bill to authorize the Vice-Admiral of the Navy to appoint a Secretary, with the rank and pay of a lieutenant was passed.

A resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the intention of the Government with regard to the Government Works at Harper's Ferry, was adopted.

The bill to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces was passed.

On the expiration of the morning hour, the Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up.

House of Representatives.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House resumed the consideration of the Constitutional amendment reported by the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) addressed the House in opposition to the measure. He insisted that the colored race in the Southern States were allowed to occupy the same position as they did in his own State; but he was not willing that the General Government should interfere with the matter in Pennsylvania, neither was he willing that it should interfere with it in the South.

The injustice and animus of the third section had been so thoroughly exposed by gentlemen on the Republican side that he deemed it unnecessary to say anything about it further than to express his belief that the intention was to prevent the possibility of any Southern State voting for the amendment as a whole. The scheme was one of procrastination and delay, looking to the exclusion of the Southern States till after the next presidential election.

The President's plan, on the contrary, was plain and simple, just and efficient, and, as he believed, acceptable to the vast majority of the people, North and South. The issue between the President and Congress was made up, and the appeal must be made to the people. He believed that nothing could avert the speedy possession of the legislative branch of the Government by the conservative men of the country under the lead of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Strouse (Pa.) followed on the same side. He declared that the Constitution was never intended to be plastered and patched, and that Congress should be exceedingly cautious about tampering with it.

Many Republican members being gathered in groups throughout the hall, and paying no attention to the gentleman who had the floor,

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) made a point of order, that it was not in order for members of this "harmonious party" to hold caucus meetings during the session of the House.

The Speaker good humoredly sustained the point of order.

The groups separated and retired to the cloak room, and Mr. Strause proceeded with his remarks.

Mr. Banks (Mass.) was the next speaker. He regarded this as the most important question that could be presented to Congress or the country. He believed that the reorganization of the governments in the insurgent States could only be safely made by effecting a change in the basis of political society.

British Vessel Seized by Alleged Fenians

NEW YORK, May 10.—Captain McBlune, of the British schooner *Wentworth*, from Windsor to this port, reports that on the 2d instant his vessel was seized off Grand Menan by a party of sixty men under the command of Colonel Kelly, who said they were Fenians. They scuttled the fishing craft they were in, and, after keeping possession of the *Wentworth* about four hours, landed at a place called Brady's Mistake. They acted in a very orderly manner, doing no damage either to the vessel or crew. After they left Captain McBlune resumed command, and proceeded on his voyage.

Explosion of a Shell in an Iron Foundry —Loss of Life.

BOSTON, May 10.—In the iron foundry of Davies & Farnham, at Waltham, yesterday afternoon, a shell, which had been purchased for old iron, exploded, instantly killing William H. Howard and two boys named Casey and Flynn; also severely wounding Mr. Bean the foreman of the foundry, and Mr. McFarland, a workman. Mr. Howard was formerly a captain in the 35th Massachusetts Regiment, and was a brave and good officer.

Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The telegram from Harrisburg, stating that Secretary Seward passed through that city yesterday *en route* for New York, is incorrect. The Secretary was in Washington yesterday, and is to-day at the Department as usual.

The U. S. Iron-clad "Miantonomah."

BOSTON, May 10.—The United States iron-clad *Miantonomah*, in company with the United States steamer *Augusta*, from New York for Halifax, passed Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Election at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 10—The charter election, held in this place yesterday, resulted in the choice of the whole Republican ticket, by 140 majority. D. W. Brown is elected Mayor.

—Carlotta Patti is giving concerts at the Teatro Pagliano in Florence with great success.

EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL,

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Additional Particulars of the Affair—A Bold Operation—How the Case was Worked—Private Against Public Police Detectives, Etc.

We published yesterday an account of the arrest of three more of the robbers of the Adams Express car on the New Haven Express train on the night of the 6th of January last, and their rendition to the authorities of Connecticut. They are now in Bridgeport in close confinement, where they will be kept until the next term of court.

The train on which the robbery was committed was the regular express between New York and Boston, and left New York late in the afternoon. The idea of the robbery first originated in the mind of John Grady, the brakesman of the train. At the time of the affair he had been one year in the employ of the New Haven Railroad Company, prior to which he was a soldier in the 6th Connecticut Regiment. Grady is a shrewd, observing fellow, and knowing the messenger of the Express Company was in the habit of a nap during the passage of the train, he thought the plan of robbing the Express Company a very good one.

He first disclosed his plan to his brother-in-law, James Wells, a well-known New York character (now under arrest), who communicated it to the other parties engaged, all of whom were now within the custody of the authorities. There are seven persons in the confidence of the affair. On the night of the robbery a portion of the robbers made a surreptitious entrance into the express car, while the others were to get on the regular passenger cars. Grady, the brakeman, did not run on the train that night, but got a substitute, he going to Stamford, where he was to take part in the affair.

The men that rode in the train got out at a certain point, expecting to be able to assist in the affair; but the plan did not work as they expected, as it was said the job could be done within the limits of the State of New York. The parties that got off the train in the early part of the venture returned to New York, and proceeded to the house of Augustus Tristram, No. 76 Horatio street—the latter being among the gang. This portion of the robbers were traced as far as Norwalk, where they went into a saloon to drink, and remained there until the same train they went down on returned up from New Haven. The train was behind time on its return, and when the parties got on they were spotted by Conductor Hurlbut and Mr. Spooner, one of the New England district superintendents of Adams Express Company.

In regard to the amount of money in the car that was robbed, and that was actually in possession of the thieves at one time, no full statement has been published; it amounted to $480 000; but one safe they did not break open. The one they did break open contained $81 000 in legal-tender notes and $50,000 in five-twenty bonds, in addition to which there were promiscuous packages. The robbers carried off $180,000 in gold and currency. The party got off at Cosco bridge, three and a-half miles from Stamford, and hid their booty near that place. A bag containing $4000 in gold was found on the side of the track where the robbers got off.

The robbery occurred on Saturday night, and on the Sunday evening following Mr Allen Pinkerton, of the National Police Force of this city, with a corps of assistants, accompanied by Mr. Spooner, of the express company, proceeded to the New Haven depot at Forty-second street. When in the train Mr. Pinkerton observed a man that attracted his attention, and who subsequently turned out to be the man Clark who has been tried and convicted as one of the robbers. Clark paid his fare to New Haven, but got off at Stamford in company with Augustus Tristram and McGuire. He made application to a livery stable to go to his uncle's, but the night being cold, and he a stranger in the place, the stable-keeper refused to lend him a team, and the party was obliged to remain at a hotel in Stamford until Monday morning, when they took the first train to Norwalk, but Clark got on at Darien. At this time the detectives got on their track, and remained so until Clark's arrest. Augustus Tristram proceeded to Norwalk, and went to the house of his uncle, Joe Tristram, two and a half miles from the depot, procuring a wagon for that purpose at a livery stable. Tristram met at the train a confrere, and they proceeded to Cosco bridge, where they got some of the proceeds of the robbery, which had been buried near that place. They returned to Joe Tristram's house, where they arrived on the following Tuesday morning, at half-past three o'clock. Mr. Hopkins, the livery stable keeper at Norwalk, who loaned the horse and wagon to Augustus Tristram and Clark, apprehensive that his property would be stolen, sent his son to follow them, when the above facts were obtained.

When the robbers returned to Tristam's from Cosco bridge the detectives were notified, and the house was watched until Tuesday afternoon. Meanwhile detective Pinkerton and Superintendent Spooner procured warrants for the arrest of Joe Tristram and Clark. When Tristram found himself in the hands of the law he tried to appear an innocent party by saying that the men were strangers to him, and the money found in his house was in their baggage. This story fell to the ground, however, when upon searching his person a gold watch which was stolen from the express car was found. Detective Pinkerton here obtained further information of the robbery, and at once telegraphed to New York to Mr. Henry Sanford, the General superintendent of Adams Express Company, and from the information he received he proceeded, attended by a private watchman of the St. Nicholas Hotel, to the house of one Barmore, No. 100 Division street, where they found in a bag in a barrel $100,000 in currency, a part of the proceeds of the robbery. Barmore was arrested, but was subsequently discharged without trial. While at Joe Tristram's house Detective Pinkerton observed a bag with the bottom twisted, and from this fact concluded it must have contained gold, and that the precious metal was not far off, and upon pushing his investigations further a large amount of gold was found three-fourths of a mile from Tristram's house, under a stone wall beside the road. On the trial Tristram pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

Clark was tried and convicted; but his counsel subsequently procured a writ of error, and the case is now awaiting the action of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Subsequent developments showed that there were other parties in the robbery. While the detectives were watching Joe Tristram's house Augustus Tristram, Allen, and McGuire said that the proof against them and also against Wells, before referred to, was cumulative until it became conclusive, and they, with McGlory, were arrested, as described in yesterday's *Herald*, Grady, the brakeman on the train on which the robbery was committed, was suspected to be a party in the affair; but the testimony against him was not deemed sufficient to hold him until about one week ago, when he was caught in the act of robbing a passenger on his train, and it was then deemed time to arrest him, charged also with participation in the express robbery.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Cotton is quiet at 34@35c for Middlings. Flour has advanced 10@15c. for State; sales of 11 000 bbls. at $7 90@10 15 for State, $8 65@13 75 for Ohio, $7 90@16 20 for

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION IN GERMANY.—On the first of January in this year, separation of Church and State, and consequently perfectly religious equality, was decreed in the free city of Hamburg. It is forty-three years since Mr. Oncken, a Baptist minister, German by birth, was sent by a society in London to preach the gospel in Hamburg. He suffered imprisonment and many indignities, at the instigation of the Lutheran clergy, until 1857, when the rights of the Baptists were publicly recognized, and now all religious distinctions are abolished. He has a large congregation, and forty preaching places in the environs. He has been the means of establishing stations in almost every German State, in the Duchies, in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the Danubian Provinces, Poland, Courland, and other European countries. He can say of the fifteen thousand members now actually in communion with his churches, that every one of them is in some way or other a missionary.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. NORMAN MACLEOD, OF SCOTLAND.—This eminent divine and scholar was publicly charged with having expressed views concerning the Sabbath contrary to the Confession of Faith. When the matter was brought before the Glasgow Presbytery the Doctor stated his views in full. He had no desire to see the Confession altered; or to give up any of its essential doctrines. He agreed with its spirit if not its letter, in holding, as he did, the permanence of the moral law, though not of the Decalogue as the Decalogue, and also the necessity of the Lord's Day, though not on the authority of the Fourth Commandment.

The Presbytery accepted his profession of adherence to the Confession of Faith, but thought the language of his book unguarded and calculated to do harm, for which they adminstered a solemn admonition.

WHY FATHER HYACINTHE DID NOT PREACH AT LYONS.—The celebrated Father Hyacinthe, after having electrified Paris by his eloquent sermons at the cathedral, was engaged to preach during Lent in the cathedral at Lyons. Tickets were sold, and all preparations were made, when word came that Father Hyacinthe was "indisposed," and would not give his lectures at Lyons. A writer in the *Christian World* says that the real reason of the failure was the authority of his ecclesiastical superiors, who required him to modify certain portions of his lectures, where he dealt with certain abuses in religious affairs, and where also "he had dared to look for Christians beyond the portals of his own church, and invoked beneath the vaults of Notre Dame the God of Washington, of Lincoln, and of Johnson, the God that hath blessed the banners of free and Christian America."

MADAGASCAR.—A letter from Antananarivo says:—"It is gratifying to see that at all the seven churches in the capital, with hardly an exception, the congregations are steadily increasing, and in three or four cases overflowing. Numbers crowd round the doors and windows to see and hear; and, this fact and that of numbers being baptized and admitted to church fellowship, are infallible proofs of solid and lasting good having been done."

GERMANY.—The Hamburg *Missionblatt* says that among the attendants at Berlin during the week of prayer was Lady Havelock, widow of the celebrated English General. She is a daughter of the English missionary, Rev. Dr. Marshman, founder of the Baptist Mission in India.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Mr. Coan writes that the Annual Convention of Teachers and Church Officers for the Districts of Hilo and Puna reported contributions at monthly concert, $1650; for church erection, $2250; for native preachers, $390. Total, $4290.

CHINA.—The Roman Catholics in China claim to have three millions of their faith in that country. They are building a Cathedral in Pekin 300 feet long by 150 wide.

—A letter from Mrs. Gulick gives an account of a tour made in Mongolia, in which vast region no Protestant missionary labors. The station of Mr. Gulick is on its border.

DOMESTIC.

A LAWYER IN THE PULPIT.—The *Christian Inquirer* has a letter from Boston describing the appearance of a leading lawyer of that city in Dr. Nehemiah Adams' pulpit. Mr. Durant, it is said, on the occasion of severe domestic affliction, the loss of his only son, and under the influence of the revival movements in the city, has left the bar for the pulpit. The writer says of the discourse:—

"It was remarkably affectionate, and although given in an off-hand way, with a lawyer's freedom, it showed no trace of the lawyer's sharp analysis, or keen discrimination, or aggressive point. It was very much of the St John temper in its feeling, though never ascending to the high argument for the gospel as the Eternal Word, the absolute truth, in which alone the weary soul can find perfect and unending rest. * * * * It was, on the whole, a memorable occasion, to hear Rufus Choate's business partner, and one of the richest and most successful lawyers in Boston, preach. Preaching it surely was."

CONGREGATIONAL.—The statistics of this denomination for 1865 in the United States are as follows:—Ministers, 2761; churches, 2723; members, 263,296; additions by profession, 11,033; by letter, 7393; baptisms, 9013; Sabbath scholars, 272,684.

—Returns from five hundred and Congregational churches in the Northwestern States show that one out of every four adult male members served in the late war including 119 ministers and 338 sons of ministers. The losses have been on an average three to each church. The almost universal report is that these soldiers have returned with unfurnished characters. On an average each congregation furnished sixteen soldiers.

—Rev. Mr. Rowe has been appointed by the American Home Missionary Society to labor at Corpus Christi, Texas, a region as destitute as China or Africa. From the Nueces to the Rio Grande, a territory of one hundred miles in breadth, there is not a Protestant church or school

—A Congregational Church was organized at Empire City, Colorado, in January, Rev. Mr. Mellis, Pastor.

BAPTIST.—The convention to consider the proposed union between the Baptists and Disciples met in Richmond, Va., April 24. The result was considered doubtful.

—The receipts of the Baptist Missionary Union for the year ending March 31 were $169,792, which is an increase of $20,158 over the previous year—a result much more favorable than was at one time anticipated.

—The Baptist Sisterhood throughout the United States are at work in raising one hundred thousand dollars. The action is simultaneous from Maine to Minnesota. It is in response to the appeal recently made by the Home Mission Board for money to aid in educating colored Baptist preachers in the Southern States.

REFORMED DUTCH.—The South Classis, of Bergen, N. J., has adopted a plan of missionary operations among the Germans within their bounds.

—Rev. Charles Hart, of the Presbytery of New York, has accepted a call from the North Reformed Dutch Church of Newark, N. J.

—The Reformed Dutch Church of Syracuse, N. Y., has made a unanimous call upon the Rev. J. Searle, of Oyster Bay, L. I.

METHODIST.—At the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, April 16, it was stated that the Missionary Society of the Church Sluth is now in debt $60,000, which amount had been drawn by their bishops, and the drafts protested.

—The Methodist Church, in this country, commenced its missions among the Germans in 1835. The result is, that the German Methodists now number 248 itinerant preachers, 191 local preachers, 23,425 members, 19,943 Sunday School scholars, 56,340 volumes in Sunday School libraries; church property, about one million. In Germany, the Methodist mission has 34 itinerant and 27 local preachers, 4619 members, 82 Sunday Schools, and 3953 scholars.

—The Methodists in New Jersey claim a membership of forty-four thousand, and two hundred thousand hearers; and all the churches are enjoying a remarkable prosperity.

—Hon. George T. Cobb, of Morristowon, N. J., has subscribed fifteen thousand dollars towards building a new Methodist church in that town, in addition to a donation of valuable ground adjoining the church. This church was favored with an extensive revival last year, and added 108 new members.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The approaching sessions of the General Assemblies of the Old and New School branches, both to meet at the same time at St. Louis, are anticipated with great interest. The appointment of Stuart Robinson and Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, as Commissioners to the Old School body, forebodes stormy discussions. The secession of that party in Kentucky and Missouri which drew up the protests against the deliverances of the last General Assembly known as the "Declaration and Testimony," is looked upon as certain.

—At a meeting of members and elders of the United Presbyterian Church, at Allegheny, Pa., April 18, it was resolved to call a convention for conference and prayer to God for the outpouring of his Spirit on the churches. The convention is to be held in the Second United Presbyterian Church (Rev. J. Prestley's, D. D.), on Wednesday, May 29.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—A new color in Paris is named Patti *pink*.

—It is reported that Count Montalembert is about to visit the United States.

—The Emperor Napoleon has just celebrated his 58th birthday.

—Why is mending stockings like blaspheming? Because it is darning what is holy.

—Gas costs only $1·90 per 1000 feet in the city of Pittsburg.

—Ex-President Buchanan has just entered his 76th year.

—There are 46,901 farms in Massachusetts, valued at $23,495,122.

—Five thousand families have left Austria for Mexico.

—Beecher's congregation had eighty-nine "regulars" added to it last Sunday.

—Thirty thousand London tailors were in the recent "strike."

—Fifteen thousand lobsters pass through Portland every day.

—Moses Ward, father of Governor Ward, of New Jersey, died in Newark on Saturday, aged seventy-nine years.

—A fashionable young lady may be said to resemble a prudent housekeeper, because her "waist" is as little as she can make it.

—The difference between the fair ladies and a ladies, fair is—the one steals men's hearts, and the other the contents of their pockets.

—Parson Brownlow remarks that "he would not start for heaven with the Democratic party."

—The city government of Louisville pays one cent each for every dead rat brought to it, killed within the city confines.

—It is quite the fashion now in New Orleans for every spectator at a theatre to be presented with a bouquet on entering the door.

—*Boabdil el Chico; or, the Moor the Merrier*, is the title of a popular burlesque at one of the London theatres.

—In his "readings" Mr. Dickens never refers to his book, but leans over the desk and talks at the audience.

—Which are the lightest men—Scotchmen, Irishmen, or Englishmen? In Ireland there are men of Cork; in Scotland, men of Ayr (air); but on the Thames they are lighter men.

—The largest amount of revenue paid by the British people in any one year was $370,000,000. The amount which the people of the United States will pay this year will be $540,000,000.

—A young lady of Cincinnati, on the verge of marriage, the other day discovered that her betrothed was already married, and poisoned herself immediately.

—Near Norfolk, Virginia, a large sycamore tree was cut down, and in the middle of it a lock of hair was found—probably one of "love's concealments" half a century ago.

—A Western critic, in speaking of a new play, says:—"The unities are admirably observed; the dulness, which commences in the first act, never flags for a moment until the curtain falls."

—The Paris physicians are making experiments in grafting the tails of rats upon other rats. They say the new tails live and flourish. The Boston *Post* thinks it is a question what effects this discovery will have on the progress of civilization.

—As Howe's circus troupe passed into New Haven the other day, a horse belonging to Mr. Baldwin, of Woodbridge, saw the elephant, rolled up his eyes in fright, gave one leap into the air, and died instantly. This makes another version of "seeing the elephant."

—Mr. Gabriel Harrison, of Brooklyn, has written a play for Matilda Heron, called *Melanthe*, in which the lady is to personate a heroic matron, a sort of female "Brutus." The work, it is said, is to be produced in New York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn next season.

—Dickens gets a fee equal to about five dollars a minute during each performance, for reading. His resumption of the readings has caused "great expectations." He is the best of English amateur actors, but near him, in this respect, is George Henry Lewes, the distinguished editor of the *Fortnightly Review*.

—A criminal confined in the jail at Ravenna, Ohio, recently becoming obstreperous and unmanageable, was effectually quieted by the injection into his cell of two pounds of chloroform. He was then pinioned, and within eighteen minutes of the time the experiment began, fully restored to consciousness.

—In a letter addressed to Prince Dolgorouki, Governor-General of Moscow, the Grand Duchess Helena recommends the construction in the city of a superior school of music on the model of the Conservatoire of St. Peterburg. This idea has received the sanction of the Emperor of the Russias.

—An English paper states that a well-dressed woman was recently arrested when entering Belgium for concealing 180 yards of Valenciennes lace in the *chignon*, or "water-fall," and since then any unusual dimension of that unsightly protuberance is strictly examined by the Custom House officials.

—A young girl seventeen years of age attempted to commit suicide, by drowning, recently, in Paris; her sweetheart had forsaken her; the first words she uttered when she recovered her senses were:—"Mon Bieu! how cold the Seine is!". The boatman who rescued her stood near, and exclaimed:—"Ah! my little darling, it has nobody to warm its bed."

—Bancroft will be sixty-four years of age the third day of next October; Motley, fifty the 15th of April; Emerson, sixty-one the 25th of May; Bryant, seventy the 3d of November; Longfellow, fifty-seven the 27th of February; Whittier, fifty-seven in December; Holmes, fifty-five the 29th of August; Lowell, forty-five in February; Mitchell (Ik Marvel), forty-two in April; Curtis, forty the 24th of February; Stoddard, thirty-nine in July, and Bayard Taylor was thirty-nine the 11th of January.

—A Russian artist is preparing for the Paris Exhibition of next year an allegorical representation of the events in the reign of the present Czar. A group of agricultural implements denotes the progress of the country in that branch of industry. A broken chain typifies the abolition of serfdom. Figures of Hope, Faith, and Charity commemorate the publicity of judicial proceedings, religious toleration, and the abolition of corporal punishment. There seems in this design to be no reference to Poland or Circassia.

—A new paper (the *Columbine*) started in Paris, and devoted to the interest of the *demimonde*, is said to be sought after and as eagerly read by the ladies of the other half of the world. Boarding-school misses out for their walks make sly purchases of copies when their governess is not looking, and take them home to read in their bed-rooms by the light of surreptitiously obtained candle-ends. The journal is to be found lying openly on respectable tables, and its jokes and spicy relations are retailed and laughed over in society.

The Powder Mill Explosion at Hazardville.

FOUR MEN KILLED—THEIR BODIES BLOWN TO PIECES AND UNRECOGNIZABLE—SEVENTEEN TONS OF POWDER DESTROYED — CARELESSNESS, INDUCED BY INTOXICATION, THE PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

From the Hartford Courier, May 8.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon the water screw press mill connected with the Hazard Powder Company's works at Hazardville exploded. The explosion was distinctly heard in this city, and in some places, particularly near the river, buildings were shaken to a considerable extent, pieces of furniture being knocked down. A cloud of smoke rose immediately above the ruins to a height of over one hundred feet. Its spiral form, widening and twisting, together with its variegated coloring of jet black and light, presented a strange and awful yet beautiful appearance from a distance. It was seen by persons near Trinity College and on other elevations hereabouts.

The cause of the explosion is not known. In the press mill four men were employed, and all were killed outright. The process of pressing powder is crushing it in machinery from lumps, and it is comparatively safe work, provided the powder is kept damp; if it is permitted to become dry, particles of sand or other substances which may possibly have become mixed with it are liable to occasion friction, and, if moisture has been pressed out, an explosion is of course inevitable. That there was some difficulty or neglect of this kind may be true, though carelessness in other directions, which would produce the same result, is not improbable. The question is one of conjecture entirely.

The names of the men killed were:—Edmund Parker, aged forty; John Keesehan, aged thirty-five; William Agnew, aged fifty; and Patrick Bailey, a young man, who arrived last month from the old country. The three former were married and have large families. Agnew was for many years fireman for the Hartford Carpet Company, and was known as a steady, industrious man; Bailey was quiet, modest, and but little is known of him; the other two, so we were informed at Thompsonville, were given at times to indulgence in intoxicating drinks, and, as last Saturday was pay day, there are some people who think they may have been under the influence of liquor, which led them to be careless. Their conduct on previous occasions after pay day is the reason for this suspicion.

In the press mill were fifteen tons of powder, and in a building adjoining, which also exploded, two tons. The fire communicated to a piece of woods near by, and about two acres were burned over. The flames spread in the direction of two other buildings, in which a considerable quantity of powder was stored, and their explosion was supposed to be inevitable. But strong efforts were made to stay the progress of the fire, and just at a time when further resistance seemed useless, one man, whose name we did not learn, remained at his post in the advance of the burning timber, while others had judiciously retreated, and by his boldness so encouraged the rest that all returned, and their united efforts once more proved successful, the buildings being saved. That is running more risk than several people we know of would run for a rich powder company. Human life in the scale against dollars and cents of a corporation is giving too many odds.

After the smoke had cleared away, the large crowd of people who had collected from the surrounding country viewed a scene not only of desolation, but of the most horrible description. The four unfortunate human beings who had been ushered into eternity were now to be thought of, and a search soon revealed a terrible sight. Their bodies had been literally blown to atoms. For several rods around the ground in places was covered with pieces of flesh and bones. Not a single portion of either body was preserved in shape, or sufficiently large to tell that the remains were those of men. Tufts of hair were discovered here, and blackened lumps of flesh there; the largest thing found being a piece of bone not more than ten or twelve inches long.

The last explosion of their works occurred about a year and a half ago, but no lives were lost. It seems strange to an ordinary observer of men and their avocations that men can be found to work in such a place, and stranger still when it is stated that the wages paid are far below what is obtained in non-hazardous or moderately hazardous pursuits; yet we are told that after each explosion the applications for positions greatly exceed the wants of the company, whose prices, it may be proper to state, range from one dollar and twenty-five cents to three dollars per day. An explanation of this may be found, perhaps, in the fact that intelligent men—those who are careful and would prevent explosions so far as human foresight would avail—value, first, their services above the rate paid, do not consider the premium at all adapted to the hazard, as underwriters would say; and, secondly, value their lives above any amount of money which might be offered them to assume the risk. Taking this view of the case, the company would seem to be forced to "take such as they can get;" and, being obliged thus to do, they introduce, in human form, sulphur and phosphorus into their establishments, which, sooner or later, will set fire to the powder. Explosions, therefore, are to be expected; and the company, by fair reasoning, should pay their employes good wages—reserving a liberal sum as a special life deposit for their families. The Hazard Company, we believe, have made provision in the Travellers' Insurance Company for their workmen, and the men just killed are probably included.

—Paris consumed last year 307½ million pints of wine.

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BRUSSELS CARPETINGS

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY AND FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT, for the *promenade, or house, the church, theatre, or car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,

3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"

"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"

"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"

"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to

LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABIN.....$90, $80, and $70

STEERAGE.....$30

THROUGH TICKETS issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,

Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE"

1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, Via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, ship carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 518 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 5

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 2 23 3mrp

INTERESTING ITEMS.

CURIOSITIES OF JOINT-STOCK ENTERPRISE.—Some curious statistics are supplied by the London *Railway News*, respecting the list of companies registered during the year 1865. We have among the list the Wooton Bassett, the Worcester, and some other Cattle Plague Associations, with varying amounts of capital; the Wolverton Market Company, with a capital of £150; the Wrexham Tent, £300; Waterford Dining Rooms, £500; Weston Omnibus, £350; the Ufficuline Gas, £500; a Shot-Proof Armor Company, £300; Rochdale Cattle Transfer Company, £300; Ravensthorpe Omnibus, £300; Odd Fellows' Hall, £225; the Norden Coach, £700; Londonderry Cooking Depot, £1000; Little Stretton Waterworks, £400; Kilworth Club, £350; Consett Town Hall, £400; Deptford Joint-stock Bread and Flour, £400; Cotswold Club, £500; Bradford Secular Hall, £1300. The variety of objects to which the joint stock principle is sought to be applied is very considerable. Thus we have the Aerophon and General Pianoforte Manufacturing Company, £20 0; Alexandra Printing Ink, £12,000; Animal Charcoal, £100,000; Art and Decorative Photographic, £25,000; Artificial Leather, £30,000; Bacup Omnibus Conveyance and Livery Stables, £5000; Bath Temperance Monetary, £5000; Blackburn Photographic and Fine Arts, £1500; Bolton Turkish Baths, £500; Bible Envelope £9000; Bonton Manure, £3000. We have bread patents; companies for printing, pottery, carpets, clothing, poultry producing, for newspapers and publishing, for brewing and gas-making, a co-operative coal company, another for a copper precipitating, a dairy company, a dollar recovery company, another for fish, game, and poultry, an Ebenezer loan company. There are companies for a Finsbury telegraph, for gold and ivory, grain and seed dressing, household patents, imperishable stone, an industrial newspaper, laundry, bleaching, and dyeing, nickel silver, court tailors, Matlock hydropathic, national poultry, nickel and cobalt, oysters, Paris ice, patent hair and bristles, air-tight coffins, unpickable locks, patent food, cattle spice, music halls, Thames oil, uninflammable laundry, and Warren's blacking. The activity of promoters during the year is shown in this list to have resulted in the registration of more than a thousand companies, with an aggregate capital of something over five hundred millions.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN VERMONT.—The following is an advertisement which we clip from the Rutland *Herald*:—

"I forbid any one in the State of Vermont marrying Joseph Trumbly, of Chittenden, Vermont, to Miss Sophia Peiky, of Brandon, Vermont, for being engaged to some one else the second time. "JULIA GOODSON.

"Brandon, March 30, 1866."

Julia's "keerd" is a little muddled in its composition, since it is impossible to tell whether it is the wicked Joseph or the fair Sophia who has been engaged to "some one else the second time," but by her boldness in sticking up for her rights, Julia has set an example to all the race of marriageable girls, which, we suggest, it would not be a bad idea for them to follow. If every jilted girl will resent her wrongs in this way, the effect will be wonderfully conducive of moral and social reform. It is far better than Miss Harris' plan of letting daylight into the bowels of her lover, and much preferable to cold "pisen," to which so many resort as a balm for love's ills. Our columns are ever open to the complaints of the jilted portion of humanity. —*Troy Times.*

PRETTY WELL FOR ONE RIVER.—The number of logs supplied by the St. Croix (Minn.) and its tributaries this season is as follows:—

	No. feet of new logs.	*No. feet of old logs.*
Snake River	10 000 000	10 000 000
Apple River	11 000,000	5,000,000
Wood River	3,000,000	3,000,000
Yellow River	1,000,000	2,000,000
Neam'k'gan and Got'gittic.	5 000 000	3,000,000
Main St. Croix	3,000,000	
Clam River		9,000,000
Chase's Brook	2,000,000	1,000,000
Total	55,000,000	33,000,000

There are also in the Boom, and at Stillwater, some 15,000,000 feet. This will swell the grand total of logs on St. Croix waters to about 83,000,000. Of the above, 70,000,000 will be driven into the Boom and put into market, if there is water sufficient for driving two months.

CAN SENATOR FOSTER PRESIDE ANOTHER TERM?—It has been supposed by some persons that if Mr. Foster is re-elected Senator he can hold his position as presiding officer of the Senate and acting Vice-President right over until another Vice-President is elected by the people. This blunder is exposed in a letter to the Hartford *Press*:—"Mr. Foster's Senatorship expires on the 3d of March, 1867, and he is acting Vice-President only so long as the Senate continues him as its presiding officer. It is the immemorial usage of the Senate to keep itself in a continuous state of organization. It never permits itself to take the risk of an organization *after* a new Congress meets it does so beforehand. For instance, at 12 o'clock, March 4 (the legal expiration of March 3), the presiding officer announces that the session has expired. A moment after (it as usual the Senate has an extra session) the new presiding officer raps his gavel and calls the new Senate to order."

AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF SUSPENSION.—A number of men at Walkerton, Illinois, having suspected one Philip Shultz of stealing a certain man's pocket-book, took him into an upper room and hanged him, in order to make him confess, and on failing to make him do so on the first trial, they put him up again, and kept him up so long that when let down life was so far extinct that it took about an hour to bring him to. Afterwards the pocket-book was found, and Shultz proved innocent. He is a returned soldier, and has commenced proceedings against his persecutors.

A PROLIFIC COW.—Mr. J. W. Seaman, of North Hempstead, on Long Island, is the owner of a cow which, on the 9th of March last, produced four calves at a birth. They were all full grown and regularly formed, but still born, and were two of each sex. Mr. Seaman went to his stable about twelve o'clock and found two of them born. He went again at three o'clock and there were two more. He afterwards kept on the look out to see if there were others to come, but none made their appearance.

AN OLD CHURCH.—The oldest church now existing in this country is situated near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Virginia. It was built in the reign of Charles I. between the years 1630 and 1635. The brick and lime and timber were imported from England. The timber is English oak, and was framed in England. The structure is of brick, erected in the most substantial manner. The mortar has become so hardened that it will strike fire in collision with steel.

CAR DESTROYED BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A freight car on the Troy and Boston road, standing at the depot in Eagle bridge on Tuesday, was nearly destroyed by fire. The car was loaded with cotton, rags, furniture, etc., and it is supposed to have caught fire from spontaneous combustion. The car and cargo were damaged to the extent of $800 before the fire was extinguished.

THE BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD.—The work of removing the dead has at length been commenced on the Bull Run battle-field, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster Department of Washington. The remains of about two hundred of the heroes who fell along the memorable banks of Bull Run have already been collected, and will be reinterred either at Arlington or Winchester.

A TEACHER OF FREEDMEN PROTECTED.—Dr. Wilson, at the head of a freedman's school in Columbus, Miss., having received an anonymous letter threatening him with personal violence, showed it to the Mayor, whereupon the Board of Aldermen passed resolutions denouncing such things, and tendering Dr. Wilson the protection of the law.

EXPORTS OF TIN PLATES FROM ENGLAND.—During the last seven years the annual average value of tin plates manufactured in Great Britain and shipped for exportation amounted to more than one and a quarter million sterling. The largest amount (535,590) was shipped to the United States, and the value of $3,290,000.

PROBABLY A TRUE ESTIMATE.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* observes the British House of Commons has the reputation of being both a very sensitive and a very plucky body, not easy to manage, but quite impossible to bully.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved fo LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
1-7

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING, IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY.
Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES, will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices
Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.
Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 5rp S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

STOVES. RANGES. &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 5 No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and restained in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 m th s 6 No. 510 RACE Street.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until
MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.,
for the purchase of 843,900 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:—
18 000 feet 1¼ inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2 inch Oak.
106,000 feet 2½ inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak.
78,600 feet 4 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6,500 fees 3 inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4 inch Hickory.
89,000 feet 1¼ inch Ash.
74 500 feet 2 inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5 inch Ash.
3,500 feet 2 inch Pine.
94 800 feet 2 inch Pine.
87,000 feet 1 inch Pine.
26,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.
The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.
Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.
Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bids, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.
Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address, endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 4 14t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.
The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.
The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.
More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,
Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 1m31

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Proposals will be received at this office for the erection and construction (complete) of a Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.
Plans and specifications of the proposed buildings can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., architect, No. 209 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, who will afford all bidders every information necessary to a full understanding of the requirements of the Department in the matter of the erection and construction of the Hospital aforesaid.
Each proposal, to be considered, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, as to their competence and willingness to guarantee to the sum of thirty (30) per cent. of the whole amount of the proposal offered, that the bidder or bidders so guaranteed (should the contract be awarded him or them) shall, within ten days of the acceptance of his or their bid, enter into contract with the Navy Department for the erection and construction of the Hospital and its appurtenances, and carry through the same to completion, according to the terms of the bid and the plans and specifications above mentioned.
Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the contract, with the understanding that between two or more bids of equal amount, the Department will give the preference to that naming the shortest time.
Payments for the work will be made monthly, as it progresses, upon certificate of the architect, stating the amount and quality, and that the terms of the contract have been complied with—the Department reserving twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each certificate until the buildings are delivered into its hands, complete and ready for occupancy, according to the terms of the contract for the erection and construction of the Naval Hospital and its appurtenances before mentioned.
All the proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Naval Hospital at Philadelphia."
The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at the Navy Department, at noon of Tuesday, May 22, 1866.
The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids not deemed by it satisfactory or to the interests of the Government
F. J. HORWITZ,
5 1 tuths9t Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 220 G Street, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.
The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.
A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
The United States reserve the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."
F J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30-18t U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.
PROPOSALS FOR ENGINE HOUSE.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 104 South FIFTH Street, until TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., for building the Engine House, Boiler House, and Stack for the Roxborough Water Works.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.
No bid will be received unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor as per ordinance of May 25, 1860.
The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all the bids.
5 8 3t] HENRY P. M. BIRKINBINE,
Chief Engineer of Water Department, Phila.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., May 2, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Government with the following supplies, viz :—
Class 1. 1000 cords merchantable hard wood.
Class 2. 20 000 bushels Oats, in sacks. 400 tons prime Timothy Hay, baled.
Class 3. 50 tons clean Rye or Wheat Straw, baled.
Class 4. Stationery, in such quantities as may be required, including Letter, Foolscap, Folio Post, Note, Blotting, and Envelope Paper, Envelopes (various sizes), Memorandum 2, 4, and 6 quire Blank Books, Ink (Arnold's Fluid, and Ink Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Office Tape, Erasers, and Paper Folders—all to be of good quality.
Proposals will be made for each class separately, and must designate the article in each class proposed to be furnished.
The wood, hay, and straw will be subject to inspection on delivery.
Samples of the Oats and the articles on Class 4 must accompany the proposals.
All supplies to be delivered to the United States Quartermasters at Richmond and Fortress Monroe as they may be required, free of expense to the Government, to be paid for on delivery, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 5 8t Department of Virginia.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, May 10, 1866
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 22d day of May, instant, for the supply of 80,000 pounds of FRESH BEEF, and 80 000 pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef is to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.
Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.
Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.
H BIRD, Jr.,
5 10 10t Chief of Bureau.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.
PROPOSALS FOR COAL
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 104 South FIFTH Street, until TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Anthracite Coal, lump, broken, or steamboat, as follows:—
Say 2200 tons delivered by railroad on the shute at the Schuylkill works.
2600 tons delivered by boat upon the wharf at the Delaware works.
800 tons delivered by carts on the shute at the Twenty-fourth Ward works.
Bidders will state the colliery from which the coal is to be delivered, and the kind of coal bid for, and the price per ton of 2240 lbs.
The coal will be weighed at the point of delivery, and all bone, slate, and dirt rejected. No bids will be received unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor, as per ordinance of May 25, 1860.
The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all the bids.
5 8 3t] HENRY P. M. BIRKINBINE,
Chief Engineer Water Department, Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to W. A. SILVER, Attorney at Law, No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143 95, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.
Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 69, for paving, $44 00, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.
Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P., December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving, $39 79, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches
Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving, $55 84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving, $24 72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24.
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25 53, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24 43, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.
Same vs. William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 5, for paving, $24 97, lot south side of Brown street, 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, $24 22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12m3m*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JANE GILLESPIE, Administratrix of the Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, A. D., 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of LEWIS STOVER, Esq., No. 522 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 7 mths3t

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 5 706 CHESNUT STREET

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, e 3 2 3m

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of A. STEINMETZ, 3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh oct

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.
We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc. and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 12 m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.
5 2 3m A. BROWN.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1 00 per Bottle; $5 00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1333 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebhoff, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 227 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1062 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 50 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 149 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 951 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. E. Choate, Newark, De.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Fine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
BYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street Philadelphia, Pa.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY GRIMAULT & CIE.
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon
45 RUE RICHELIEU PARIS.
NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.
This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.
NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes at the more serious symptoms. The coughs relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.
NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anemia.
The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs
NERVOUS HEADACHE NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial in *Brasil, and entirely unoffensive.*
BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.
Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.
GENERAL DEPOTS:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,
No. 129 GRAND Street,
IN PHILADELPHIA,
(3 19 m th s 3m
At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, bought at the recent Government sales—to at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS
2 1 5 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELLER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 1 mth 5rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 5rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 5 No. 12 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 30 5 Solid Silver-ware.

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY (MES

STARTLING EVENT.

A Prisoner Shot While Attempting to Escape from the County Jail—His Subsequent Death.

One of the prisoners at the County Jail was shot at that place last night, while attempting to escape. The circumstances are as follows:—About 6 o'clock last evening, Jailor Robb visited the "hangman's room," where the rope, weight, and drop are kept for hanging criminals, and discovered that the rope was missing. He made a partial search, but was unable to find it, and being satisfied that an attempt would be made to break jail, he prepared himself accordingly. Stationing Mr. Cribbin, who is boarding at the jail, as patrolman outside, Mr. Samuel R. Bent, acting Turnkey, upon the wall near a privy, where he could command the north side of the building, and Mr. Robb himself took a position directly beneath the "condemned room," which is in the northwest corner, and the same occupied by Ira Stout. This room was occupied by Richard Hayes, a young man from Corning, committed at Corning, March 30, for trial at the present term of the United States Court, on an indictment for passing counterfeit $20 greenbacks, Solomon Snyder, detained as a United States witness, William Crowley, the boy committed for trial on a charge of highway robbery, robbing young Campbell of a watch in Caledonia Square, and Theodore Newcomb, surrendered by his bail on an indictment for shooting Ann Mack.

At 11 o'clock a rope—the identical hangman's rope—was thrown from the grated window on the north side, directly over where Robb was watching, and immediately after (it is supposed before Robb could reach out and pull the rope in) a man slid down. Robb said, "Go back," at which the prisoner swung clear of the sill at which the jailor was standing, and Bent, who had a double-barrelled fowling-piece, laid down his weapon, as he says, with the intention of seizing the man when he came down, but upon looking up, he saw another person on the rope, and, not wishing to take his chances with two men, he fired. At that instant Robb grasped the lower man by the ankles and dragged him into the room, calling for Bent to come up directly, not thinking that he was hit. The other person, which proved subsequently to be Crowley, crawled back. The first one was Hayes, and when he was handed in it was discovered that the contents of the gun (heavy duck shot) had pierced his back.

As soon as this became known, Dr. Walter M. Fleming was sent for, and upon examination of the wounds declared the man past help. He died near 1 o'clock, two hours and four minutes after he was shot. The shot penetrated the lungs, and with every breath the blood and air was expelled from his wounds.

Hayes conversed freely before his death, saying that he should not have attempted to escape; that he had been well treated while in confinement, and expressing a wish to see his mother. This he reiterated several times. His father, Robert S. Hayes, of Corning, was telegraphed for, and is expected here to-day. Coroner Treat took charge of the remains this morning, and an inquest is now in progress.

Hayes was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Van Etten, of Bath, Steuben county, and he informs us that he was about twenty-seven years of age, and was a bad man. He stands indicted at Bath, upon a charge of murder, poisoning a soldier to obtain his money, besides other offenses. His parents bear a respectable name, and are in moderate circumstances.

The prisoners who have been confined in jail for the past few months are of the shrewdest kind, and, as we have before stated, Jailor Robb has frustrated two separate attempts at escape. The present exit was made after sawing four of the bars which formed the grating, three of them being completely severed, and the fourth partially so, and then pried up from the inside, with a heavy iron bar, procured from another part of the jail in some inexplicable manner.

The rope was procured by the boy Crowley, who was put through a small hole in the Hangman's Room, and removed it from where it hung on the wall. During the daytime the prisoners had access to the hall, and must have learned that the rope was there while the jail was being whitewashed, a few days since. Hayes and Snyder occupied this room before Mr. Robb became jailor. There is hardly a grating in the whole jail that does not bear the marks of the saw or file in the hands of the ingenious prisoners, and the wonder is that they have not been more successful.

The jailor has confined Crowley in the dungeon, on bread and water, where his Jack Sheppard propensities will not have much vent.

That an officer is justified in shooting a prisoner who attempts to escape there is no doubt, and as Bent gave Hayes warning, and as he persisted in sliding down the rope, he claims that he could do nothing but shoot, knowing that there were three other prisoners above who could be upon him in case he grappled with Hayes. He also says that he fired at Hayes' limbs, intending to cripple him; but as he fired the prisoner slipped down the rope, receiving the charge in his back. If there is any fault, it is in not securing possession of the rope before it was used.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Examiner, yesterday.*

Russia.

HONORS TO THE PEASANT NOBLE WHO SAVED THE CZAR—HIS ACCOUNT OF THE CIRCUMSTANCE.

The Russian *Gazette of St. Petersburg* says that on the 6th instant the marshals and deputies of the St. Petersburg nobles resolved unanimously to present Osip Ivanovitch Komissaroff, the peasant who foiled the assassin's aim, with a holy image, and to open for him a subscription, to which all the nobility of the district are invited to subscribe. The permanent deputations of the nobles waited upon him to obtain his consent to be enrolled in the book of nobles.

Komissaroff gratefully accepted the offer, and, in doing so, gave the following account of what took place:—"I do not know myself what strange feeling possessed me when I saw that man pressing through the crowd. I was watching him, but when the Emperor came up he went out of my mind. All at once I saw him draw a pistol and aim at the Emperor. I bethought myself that if I rushed upon him he would kill some one else, or perhaps myself, and without more ado I struck up his arm. The pistol went off and after that I do not recollect anything. I was as it were in the midst of a fog, and when I came to myself I saw a general, who embraced me. I was taken to the palace, but I was stunned, and it was an hour and a half before I could speak."

Apartments have been hired for him in the Romanoff House. His family name will be changed into that of Komissaroff Kostromskoi, in memory of the province which has twice furnished saviors to the Imperial house in a moment of danger. He was obliged to show himself on the stage of the Russian theatre, and to relate what happened. He was invited to a grand banquet at the English club. It is said that six hundred thousand francs have been subscribed for him in St. Petersburg alone, and that a proprietor of Kostroma has offered him a considerable quantity of land for the purpose of enabling him to support his new dignity.

The Emperor himself, says a correspondent of the *Nord*, asked General Todleben, as a personal favor, to direct the education of Komissaroff.

George N. Sanders' Bankruptcy.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, LONDON, April 26 before Mr. Commissioner Winslow.—*In re George Nicholas Sanders.*—Mr. Lumley appeared for the assignees, Mr. Linklater for the bankrupt. This was a sitting for examination and discharge. The bankrupt was described as of several places in England, Ireland, France, and America, contractor with the Confederate Government of America for the building and running of iron-plated postal vessels. He was a bankrupt in 1843, and obtained a certificate of discharge. The accounts show the following results:—Debts and liabilities, £10,955, with assets—property in the hands of creditors £6100, and sundry debts, £410. The cause of the failure is thus stated by the bankrupt:—"Disappointment in the execution of my contract with the Confederate States of America for the building and running of iron-plated postal vessels." It appeared that Messrs. Lindsay & Co. had undertaken the contract in question, which was supposed to be of value. From Messrs. Lindsay the bankrupt claimed £465 0 for commission, but the debt was disputed, and it was alleged that the bankrupt was in reality a debtor to the firm. An adjournment was taken in order that the assignees might hold a private sitting for the examination of the bankrupt in reference to his transactions with Lindsay & Co. and others, with liberty to the assignees to apply for further accounts if they should be so advised.

"PETER'S PENCE."—The amount of Peter's pence subscribed in Holland has reached more than 402,000f. since this year began.

A GOLDEN TRUTH.

TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN.

BY THE

Colton Dental Association,

No. 737 WALNUT STREET.

No. 19 Cooper Institute, New York.

There is nothing which people dread more than pain, and there is no pain more excruciating than that of having a tooth extracted.

When I first introduced the NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS as a substitute for chloroform and ether in dental operations, I met with sneers and ridicule. But the new agent made a steady and constant progress. The Gas has now had a trial of three years, and has come out triumphantly!

Many of the leading Dentists of New York and Philadelphia, who have given up the use of chloroform and ether, send all their patients to me who require to take an anæsthetic. I make a *specialty* in the use of the Gas, and have business enough to justify me in making it FRESH every day.

I now use about 200 gallons per day.

AS TO ITS SAFETY, I have administered it to over 14,000 patients since May, 1863, and no unpleasant effects have attended a single case. If there was any danger from inhaling the Gas, would not some one of these have been injuriously affected? All the Dental and Medical Journals now admit that the Gas is the *best* anæsthetic for tooth-drawing; *best*, because enough can be given to produce entire insensibility, without any danger; *best*, because it is so pleasant to breathe, producing no sickness or disagreeable sensations, and leaving the system entirely in two or three minutes; *best*, because it will succeed with patients on whom chloroform and ether have been tried in vain; *best*, because the most delicate, nervous, and feeble persons can breathe it with safety; *best*, because, with many patients, it renders tooth-drawing a pleasure.

Our patients have all signed a scroll certifying that their teeth have been drawn without pain, and opposite each name is a blank for remarks. The following are a few of the remarks:—

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream."
—*By a Foreign Minister of State.*
"A good humbug. If a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."
Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."
"Hail Columbia—the greatest discovery of the age."
"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."
"Ought to erect a statue to the inventor."
"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend Nitrous Oxide."
"None but the most agreeable sensations."
"Very pleasant dream."
"Was weak and nervous, received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."
"A pleasant ride on the cars."
"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."
"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."
"God bless the inventor."
"Have no more dread of tooth-drawing."
"Harmless, reliable and without pain."
"The fear I experienced before taking the gas was only equalled by the pleasure of its use."
"Thirteen teeth drawn, with one dose of gas, and no pain."
"Delighted with the operation."
"A pleasure instead of pain."
"This beats my chloroform." (from a dentist).
"I thank the Lord for this discovery—I was perfectly unconscious."
"With many others, I may well say, God bless Dr. Colton."
"I am well paid for coming 200 miles."

Names of persons who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, Philadelphia:—

Casper Souder, Ed.,	Mrs. M. C. Bispham,
Horace Fascett,	Mrs. Mary C. Holmes,
Charles F. Garrigues,	Mrs. F. Fisher,
Francis Blackburne,	Mrs. S. B. Whiting,
Rev. A. Pain,	Mrs. H. B. Weaver,
Rev. Alex. J. Hamilton,	Miss Ellie B. Lewis,
George H. Stuart,	Mrs. F. E. Belding,
William Warnock,	Mrs. James J. Allen,
D. Newton Fell,	Mrs. Ciara G. Ralston,
Rev. George Brinchurst,	Mrs. E. S. Davis,
Charles F. Bicknell,	Mrs. E. L. Rutter,
Frank F. Zeigler,	Miss Anna Moore,
E. J. Howlett,	Miss Carrie Cox,
George B. L. Clay, M. D.,	Mrs. E. K. Eisenbrey,
Samuel Kreamer,	Mrs. Dr. Benner,
E. A. Turpin,	Mrs. Seth K. Gordon,
Job Berry,	Mrs. J. M. Bradford,
W. M. Yenkel,	Miss Fannie Knowles,
Charles C. Gumpert,	Miss Maggie Pancoast,
Wm. J. son of Dr Gurney,	Mrs. T. M. Moore,
M. H. Sisty,	Mrs. Hannah Phillips,
Samuel D. Fearing,	Mrs. Nellie Wilson,
Frank W. Newbold,	Mrs. Sarah D. Tomlinson,
Charles Herschel, M. D.,	Mrs. Anna Taylor,
H. F. Woodward,	Miss Mary M. Mitchell,
George H. Mitchell, M. D.,	Miss Juliette S. Roberts,
James Black, Esq.,	Miss Rebecca W. Altemus,
Charles H. Reeves,	Mrs. M. C. Wallace,
R. C. Patterson,	Mrs. George T. Keyser,
J. T. Elliott,	Mrs. P. C. Stewart,
Isaac Stead,	Mrs. H. G. Brune,
W. F. Waters,	Agnes Miller (5 years old),
John S. Parker,	Miss C. Barry (5 years old),
Aug. C. Bournonville, M. D.,	Mrs. Dr. Ashcraft, Del.,
F. C. Wilcox (3 years old),	Mrs. Annastatia Hewitt,
William C. Bancroft,	Mrs. John G. Butler, 49
J. G. Mitchell,	Mrs. Julia A. Stevens,
D. W. F. Rivemes,	Mrs. M. C. Crossman,
S. C. Herbert, dentist,	Miss Mary Devlin,
John S. Cronbinger,	Mrs. J. C. Bagley,
H. Butterworth,	Mrs. Dr. Thomas, Hav.,
J. E. Bailey,	Miss Gertrude C. Gorgas,
Thomas S. Harrison,	Miss Mary E. Townsend,
Colonel Lewis Wagner,	Mrs. L. Harry Richards,
A. Gunther,	Mrs. L. A. Burnley,
J. A. McArthur, M. D.,	Mrs. Elizabeth Lower,
J. H. Shoemaker,	Miss Mary A. Brakeley,
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From a large number of Testimonials, I select the following extract from a letter addressed to me by Professor P. H. Vander Weyde, Professor of Chemistry in Girard College, formerly of New York Medical College:—

"I am satisfied that nitrous oxide can be used in all cases where ether and chloroform cannot be safely administered; in many cases the use of the two last named anæsthetics is by judicious physicians considered unsafe; notwithstanding this, there are too many cases on record where the counter indications were overlooked, and fatal results have followed the use of ether and chloroform. I know no case in which I would consider nitrous oxide gas unadvisable, except in a case of consumption so far gone that the excitement attending the extraction of a tooth would be unsafe *without any anæsthetic.*

From the New York Evangelist:—

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A THANKFUL HEART.—A lady teacher from Washington recently came into our office, and said she had some teeth which she wished extracted, but she was so nervous she was afraid to take the gas, and she *knew* she should feel the pain. We assured her there was not the slightest danger, as we had given it to thousands, and never had a failure or accident. She breathed the gas, and we extracted nine teeth.

When she awoke, I said:—"Your teeth are out." "*It isn't possible!*" She placed her hand to her mouth and exclaimed "*God bless you all!*" She immediately wrote on our scroll her name, and added—*The Colton Dental Association—a blessing to the human race.*"

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